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# **AN ATLAS OF WORLD REVIEW**



# AN ATLAS OF WORLD REVIEW

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## FOREWORD

■ THE earth is the stage upon which the ever changing drama of human events is enacted. The map is a miniature replica of this stage, in whole or in part. In the flood of the particular events which characterize our time, we are inclined to focus our attention upon the leading actors of the moment to the exclusion of the more permanent factors of the milieu in which the play is cast. Ours is a rapidly changing world and as such is a world of confusion. Great wars threaten to sweep away the comfortable and familiar landmarks which have oriented our thinking but events, as radical and far reaching as they may prove to be, must still take place within a structure of fixed and relatively permanent facts. The arrangement of the lands and the seas, the varying physical qualities of different areas and the distribution of minerals and other natural resources are fixed facts which direct every change in international politics. Through the long course of history other patterns, less permanent to be sure but still with great resistance to change, have developed. The distribution of peoples in number and kind, their trajectories of transport and communication, their industries and crops and their general ways of life and thought are facts which color all political change and in turn show surprising resistance to such change. At no time in our history has the

knowledge of these distributions been so necessary an attribute to intelligent citizenship. In the midst of confusion, we as a nation have come of age. A deluge of great, new problems is upon us. Our cherished isolation has proved to be an illusion. Instead of our old, comfortable position west of the Atlantic, we now find ourselves between two great oceans, each fraught with danger. The leadership and responsibility of our entire hemisphere have quite suddenly become our unique burden. Even Democracy itself threatens to disappear as a way of life unless we are able to nourish and maintain it until the dawn of a new peace.

Mr. MacFadden has had a wide experience in political cartography and in this atlas has shown a most unusual ability in selecting for presentation those facts which are most pertinent to the understanding not only of day to day events but also to the broader, long term trends in political geography. The maps are skillfully executed and the accompanying expositions have been carefully developed to explain and amplify the maps. This atlas may well become a standard reference for all persons concerned with or interested in world affairs.

—ROBERT BURNETT HALL



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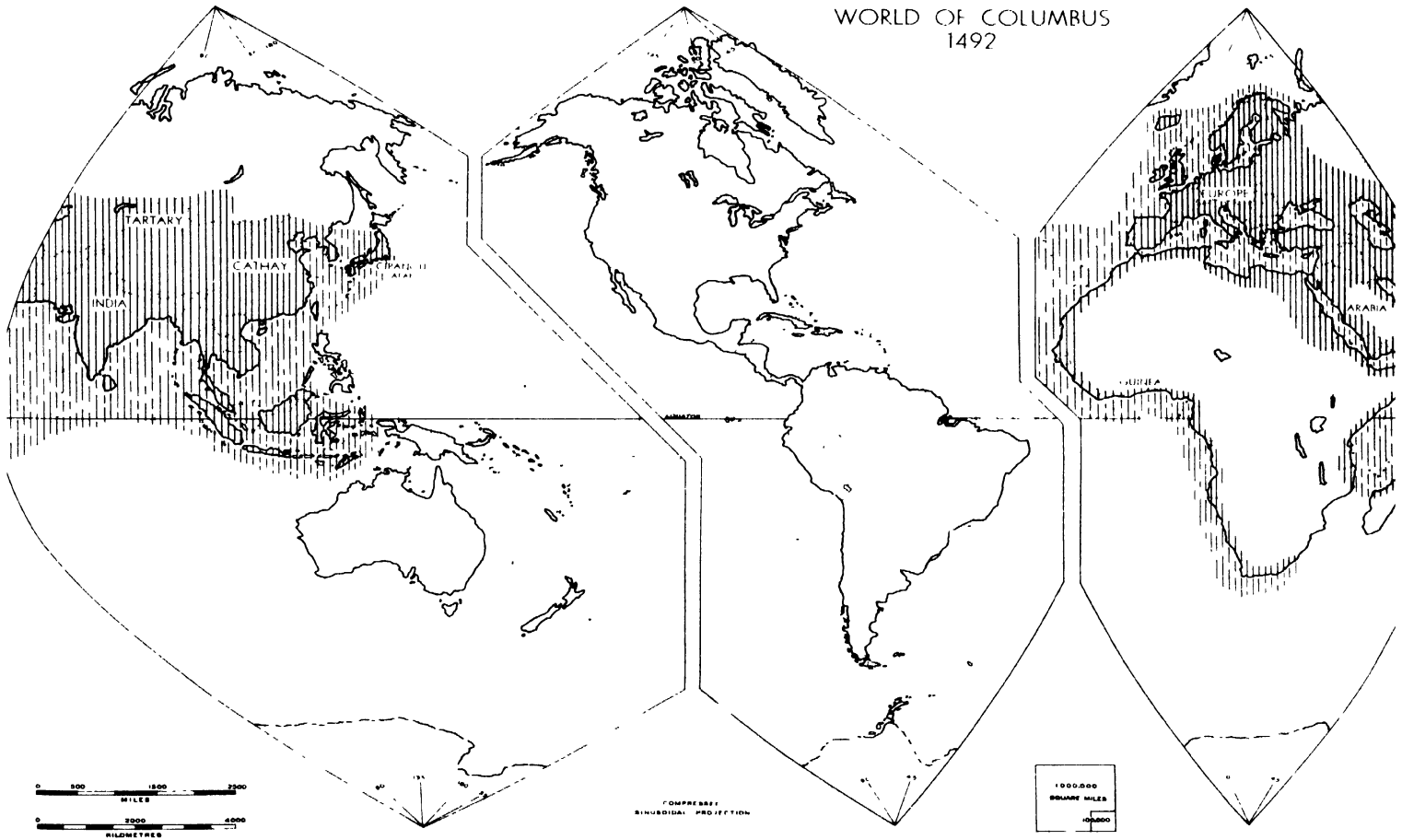
## 1. WORLD OF COLUMBUS

■ THE “known world” had grown considerably between the dawn of the Christian Era and the year of Columbus’ first voyage. European merchants, in quest of new commodities and markets, had pushed eastward and found new lands and new peoples. A thriving overland trade had developed with far-off Cathay—silks, porcelains, and glass; and a lucrative trade had been established with distant India—dye stuffs, pearls, and spices. Returning traders and travelers brought back fabulous accounts of the Far East: Marco Polo, in the accounts of his travels, wrote about the island of Cipangu (Japan), an island beyond Asia. The frontiers of the “known world” had thus been

extended, and the desire for a new “western route” to these lands created.

Other lands to the west of Europe had been visited and known, but their existence had been forgotten or was distrusted. About 1000 A.D. the Norsemen visited continental North America, what is now Labrador, Newfoundland, and Cape Cod, via Iceland and Greenland. It is fairly certain that the Norsemen later sailed even to the coast of North Carolina, and there is some evidence (the Kensington Stone) that they penetrated the continent even to the present state of Minnesota during the fourteenth century. But these lands were not remembered, or at least were not recognized, by the contemporaries of Columbus.

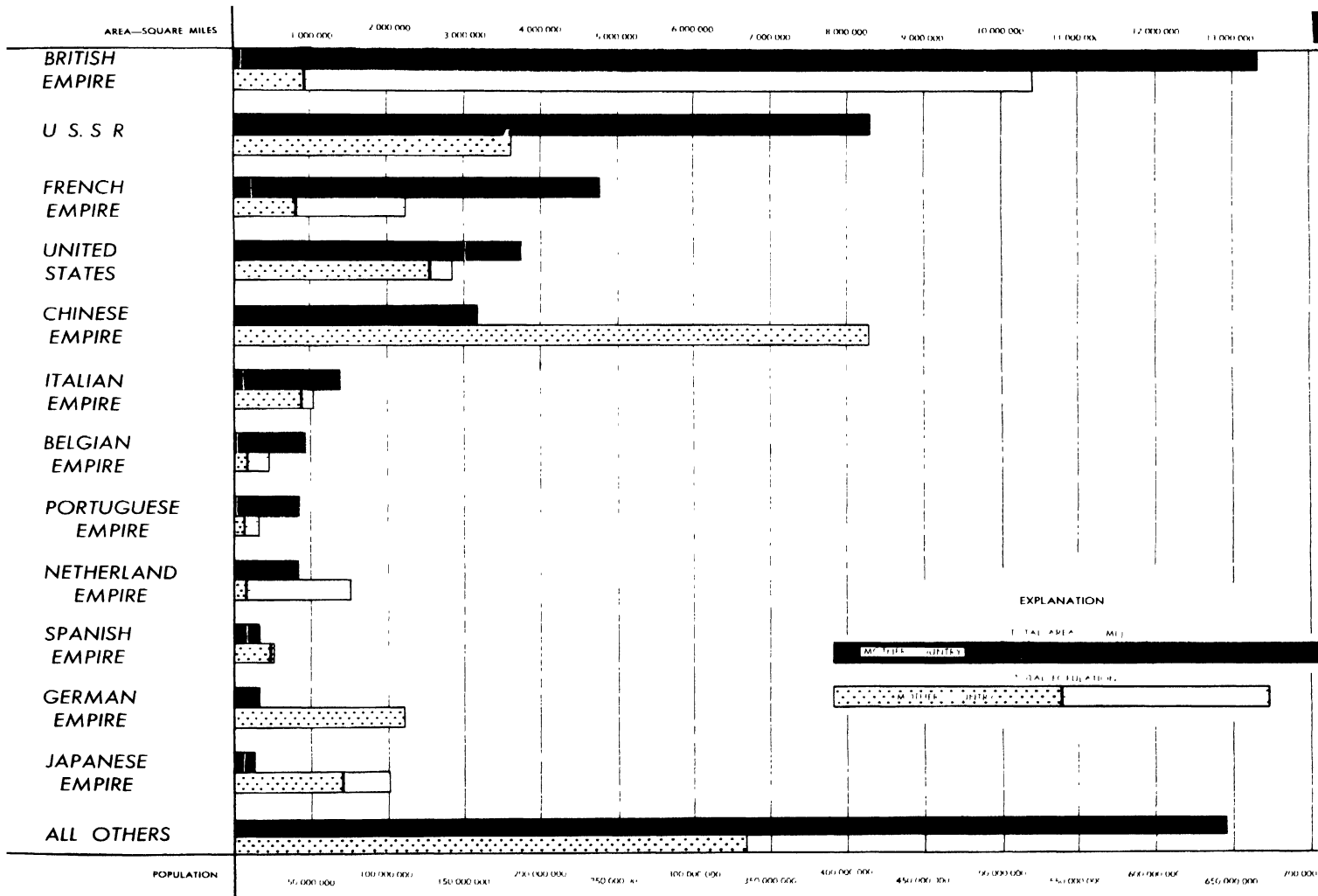
# WORLD OF COLUMBUS 1492



## 2. THE POWERS OF THE WORLD

■ THE seven Great Powers and the numerous Secondary Powers of the world of today are far from equal in territorial extent and in total population numbers.

Within the empires of the world themselves, there is great areal and population disparity between the mother country and the colonial realms.



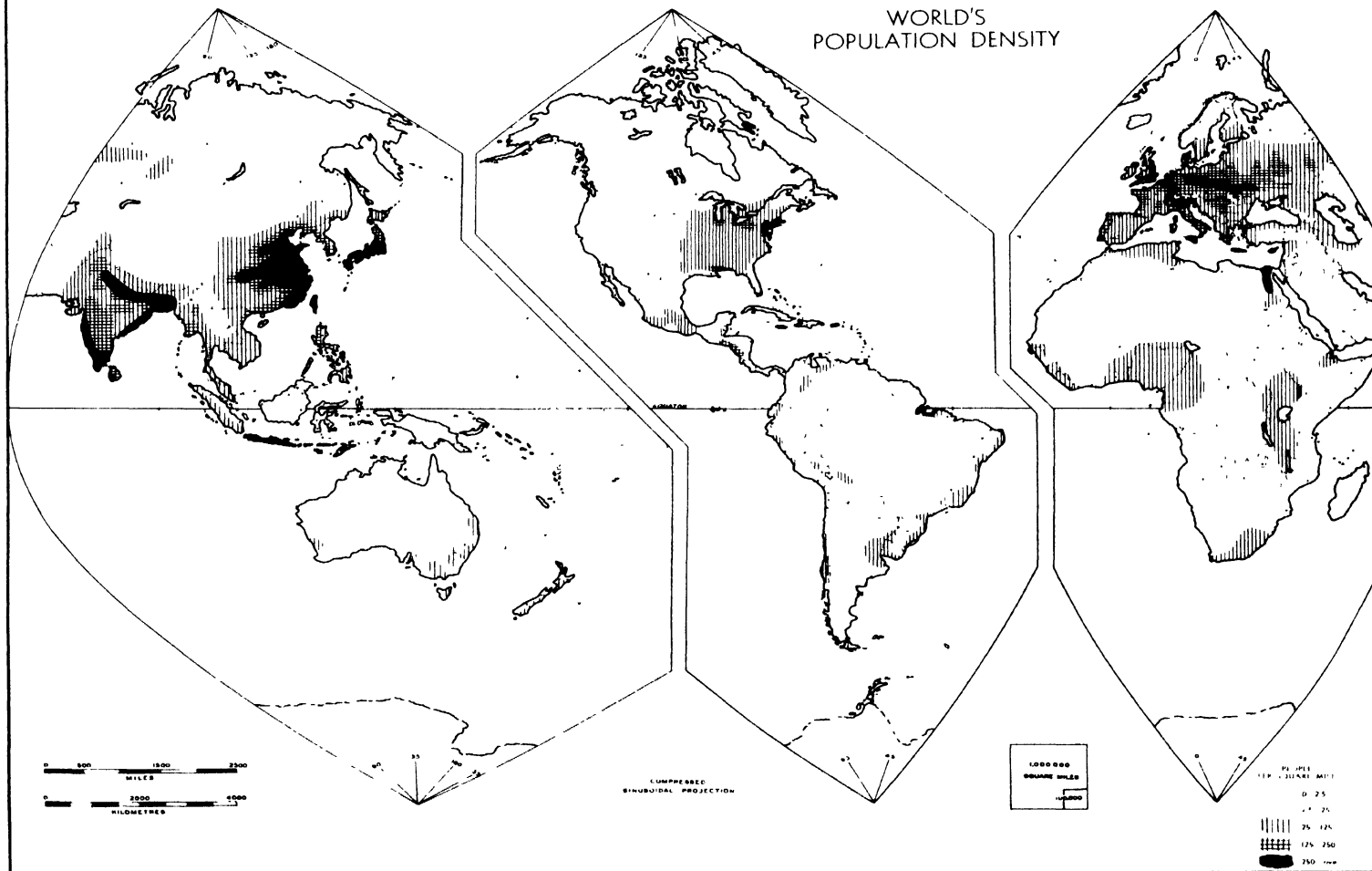
### 3. WORLD'S POPULATION DENSITY

■ THE factors which condition present-day concentrations and distributions of people on the face of the earth are numerous and intricately related. Concentrations of people within the Northern Hemisphere mid-latitude lands is not the result of mere chance, nor of any single set of determinants. Climatic conditions are important; land, as fertile soil, expresses itself; and the presence or lack of mineral or biotic stores in nature each contributes either directly or indirectly to the distribution of peoples. Mineral wealth contributed materially to the development of Occidental culture and it has been an important factor in the concentration of peoples in western Europe and eastern United States.

Accessibility and ease of circulation further conditions and in part determined the pattern of world populations. Proximity to open sea routes, and availability and capacity of inland waterways figure in the dense or sparse settling of lands. No region distant from the open ocean or one of its appendages has ever felt the concentrated weight of great numbers of men.

An understanding and interpretation of the multitude of physical, cultural, and psychological factors involved would be necessary for a full understanding of why men congregate and live where they do.

# WORLD'S POPULATION DENSITY



## 4. WORLD'S GOVERNMENT

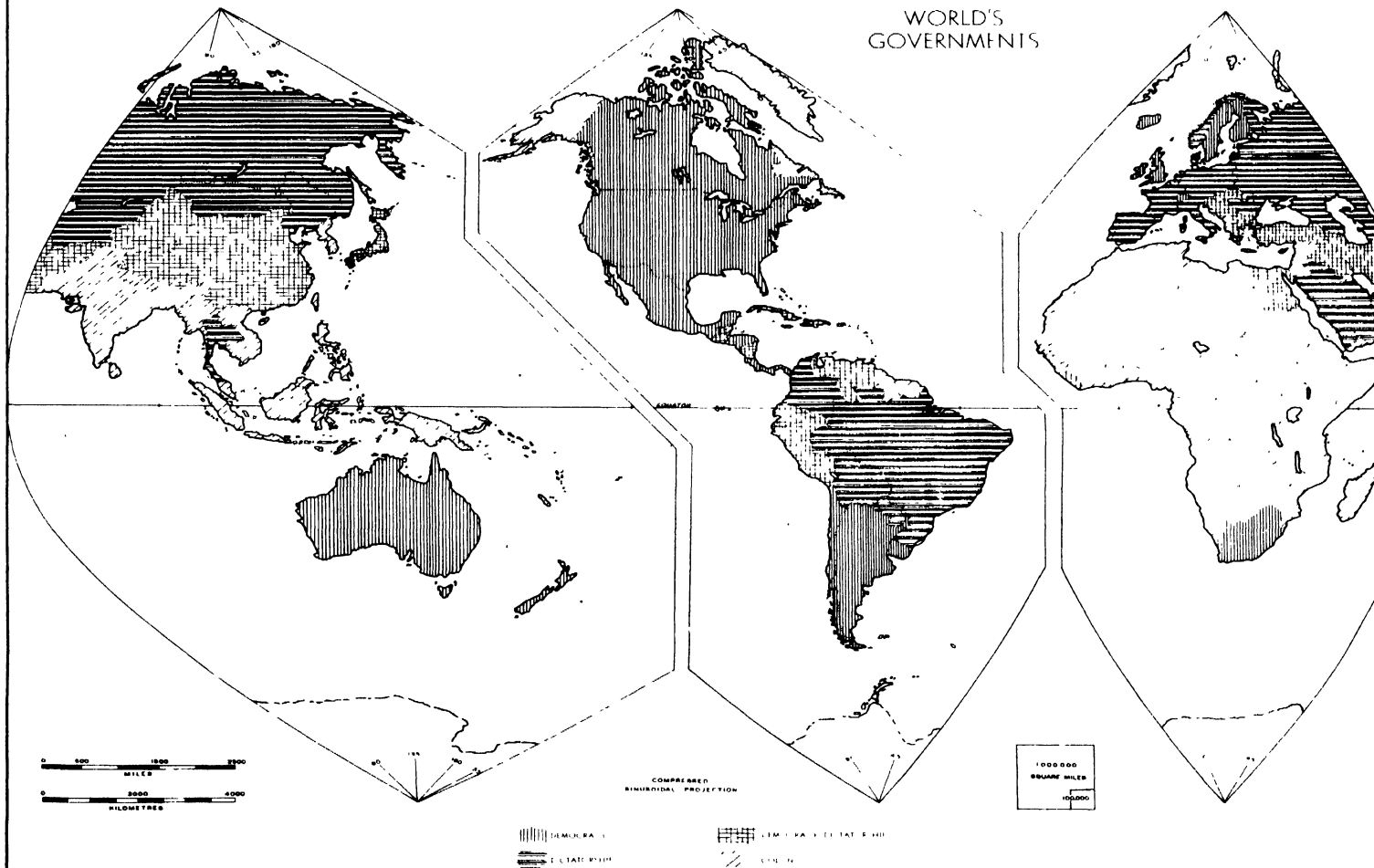
■ IF DETAILS of form, function, and purpose are considered, then there are almost as many government forms today as there are countries and groups of people governed: no two governments are identical. However, their tendencies may be generalized and three distinct governmental types recognized in the world: the democratic forms, the dictatorial forms, and the forms intermediate between these two. Such a classification of theoretical governments is not difficult, yet the casting of live, functioning governments into such categories is an arbitrary task.

The democracies are surprisingly few in numbers; yet they long controlled or influenced a major part of the world's lands and colonial territories, possessing no less than three-quarters of the world's natural resources wealth. The number of democracies is decreasing: the smaller and weaker ones are being eliminated. There is legitimate question if the true governmental status of some of the Latin American republics should be labeled democracy.

Dictatorial governments are fast claiming the politically youthful and quasi-mature nations of the world. A dictatorship provides, in most cases, a definite objective and political discipline so often necessary to political and economic success. Dictatorships if intelligently managed are more efficient and effective than any other form of government yet devised. However, the cost of this advantage is extreme; the cost is personal liberty. Dictatorships, *per se*, are not dangerous to world peace and tranquillity; rather, through effective disciplining of internal affairs, they tend to create a national stability which favorably influences international affairs. In practice, however, this is rarely the end result for personal ambitions too frequently dominate the course of events to the complete discredit of the government and grave danger to the world.

The dictatorship-democracy governments simply arrange themselves between the above two general forms, depending on their degree of dictatorial or democratic flavor.

# WORLD'S GOVERNMENTS





## 5. WORLD'S "HOT SPOTS"

(August 1940)

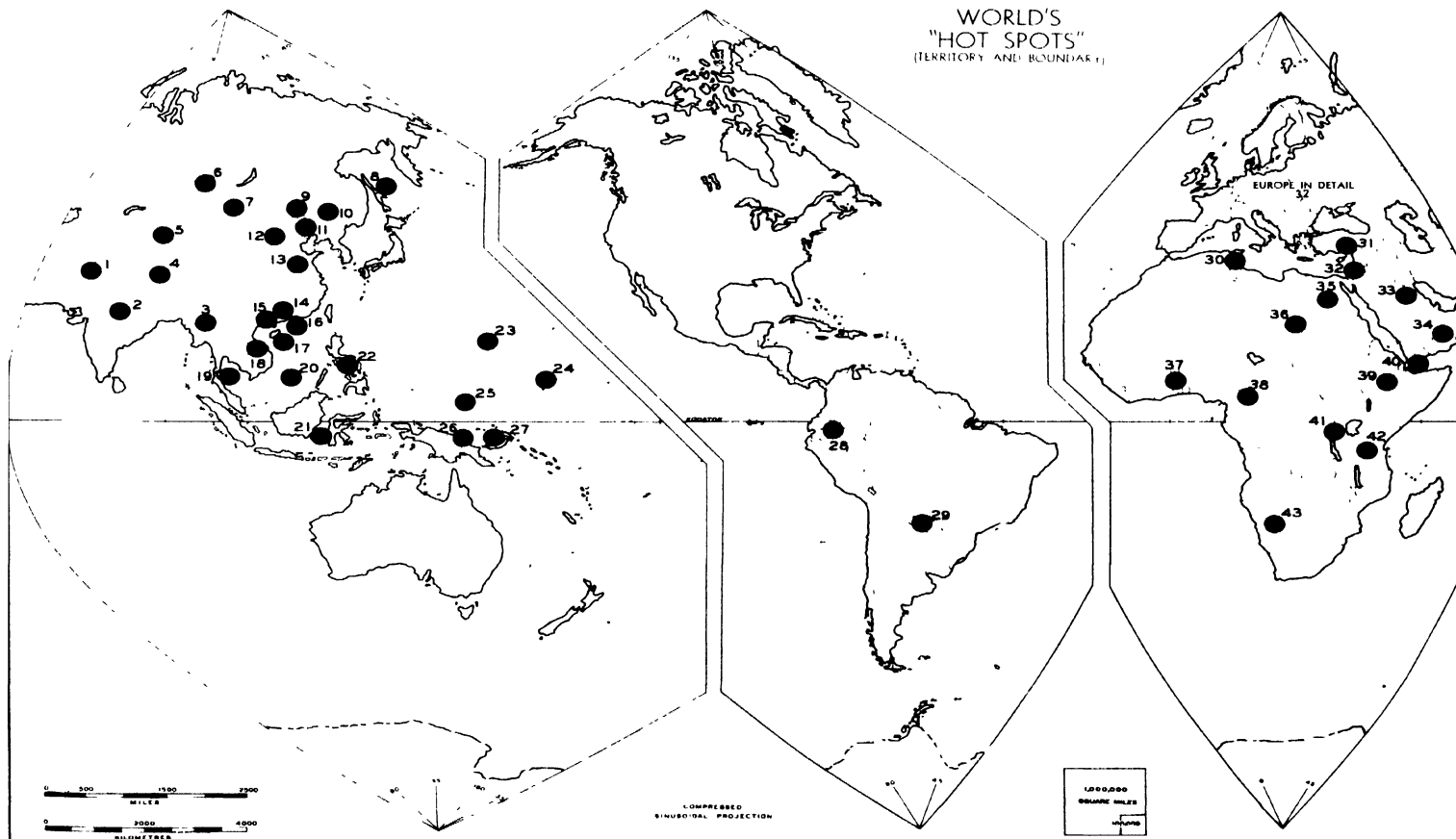
■ AT NO time in history have border conflicts and problem areas been more numerous or potent. Friction zones appear and persist most readily in thickly populated areas and regions where economic importance is high. They are most com-

mon along international boundaries, yet may encompass entire districts, states, or island groups; and they may be created, or at least accentuated, in a host of ways. (Due to lack of detail on this map, Europe is treated separately on Map 32.)

### ABBREVIATED TABLE OF CURRENT AND POTENTIAL "HOT SPOTS" OF THE WORLD (OUTSIDE EUROPE)

AREA :	NOW IN :	CLAIMED BY :	REMARKS :
1. Northwest Frontier	Between India-Afghanistan		U.S.S.R. doorway into India.
2. India	British Empire		Demands Independence.
3. Burma	British Empire		Favors Independence.
4. Tibet	British sphere	China	British-dominated.
5. Sinkiang	U.S.S.R. sphere	China	U.S.S.R.-dominated
6. Tannu Tuva	Autonomous Republic	China	U.S.S.R.-dominated.
7. Outer Mongolia	Autonomous Republic	China	U.S.S.R.-dominated.
8. Saghalin Island	U.S.S.R. and Japan	U.S.S.R. and Japan	Each wants whole island.
9. Mongol-Manchu Frontier	Mongolia and Manchoukuo	Mongolia and Manchoukuo	Boundary unsettled.
10. Manchoukuo	Independent	China	Japanese-dominated.
11. Jehol	Manchoukuo	China	Japanese-dominated.
12. Inner Mongolia	Japanese sphere	China	Japanese-dominated.
13. Northeast China	Japanese sphere	China	Japanese-dominated.
14. Southeast China	Japanese sphere	China	Japanese-dominated.
15. Kwangchow	French Empire (leased)	China	Wanted by neighbors.
16. Hong Kong	British Empire		Wanted by neighbors.
17. Hainan	Japanese sphere	China	Japanese-dominated.
18. French Indo-China	French Empire		Wanted by neighbors.
19. Kra Isthmus	Thai (Siam)		For canal route.
20. Spratly Islands	Japanese sphere	Wanted by Japan	Japanese-dominated.
21. Netherland India	Netherlands Empire	France	Wanted by neighbors.
22. Philippine Islands	United States Empire		Independence promised for 1943.
23. Marianas Islands	Japanese Empire	Germany	League of Nations-mandated.
24. Marshall Islands	Japanese Empire	Germany	League of Nations-mandated.
25. Caroline Islands	Japanese Empire	Germany	League of Nations-mandated.
26. Northeast New Guinea	British Empire	Germany	Versailles-transferred.
27. Bismarck Archipelago	British Empire	Germany	Versailles-transferred.
28. Ecuador-Peru	Ecuador	Ecuador and Peru	Now mediating.
29. Gran Chaco	Bolivia and Paraguay	Bolivia and Paraguay	Temporarily settled.
30. Tunisia	French Empire		Wanted by Italy.
31. Alexandretta	Turkey	Syria	Ceded to Turkey 1939.
32. Palestine	British Empire		Jewish-Arab problem.
33. Koweit	British Empire	Saudi Arabia	Areal extent undetermined.
34. Frontier Problems	British Empire and Saudi Arabia	British Empire and Saudi Arabia	Boundaries unsurveyed.
35. Egypt	Independent		British-dominated.
36. British-French-Italian Frontiers	British-French-Italian Empires	British-French-Italian Empires	Temporarily settled.
37. Togoland	French and British Empires	Germany	Versailles-transferred.
38. Cameroons	French and British Empires	Germany	Versailles-transferred.
39. Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	Italian Empire	(Liquidated)	1935-1936.
40. Djibouti	French Empire		Wanted by Italy.
41. Ruanda-Urundi	Belgian Empire	Germany	Versailles-transferred to Belgian Congo.
42. Tanganyika	British Empire	Germany	Versailles-transferred.
43. South West Africa	British Empire	Germany	Versailles-mandated to Union of South Africa.

# WORLD'S "HOT SPOTS" (TERRITORY AND BOUNDARIES)



## 6. WORLD COAL AND IRON

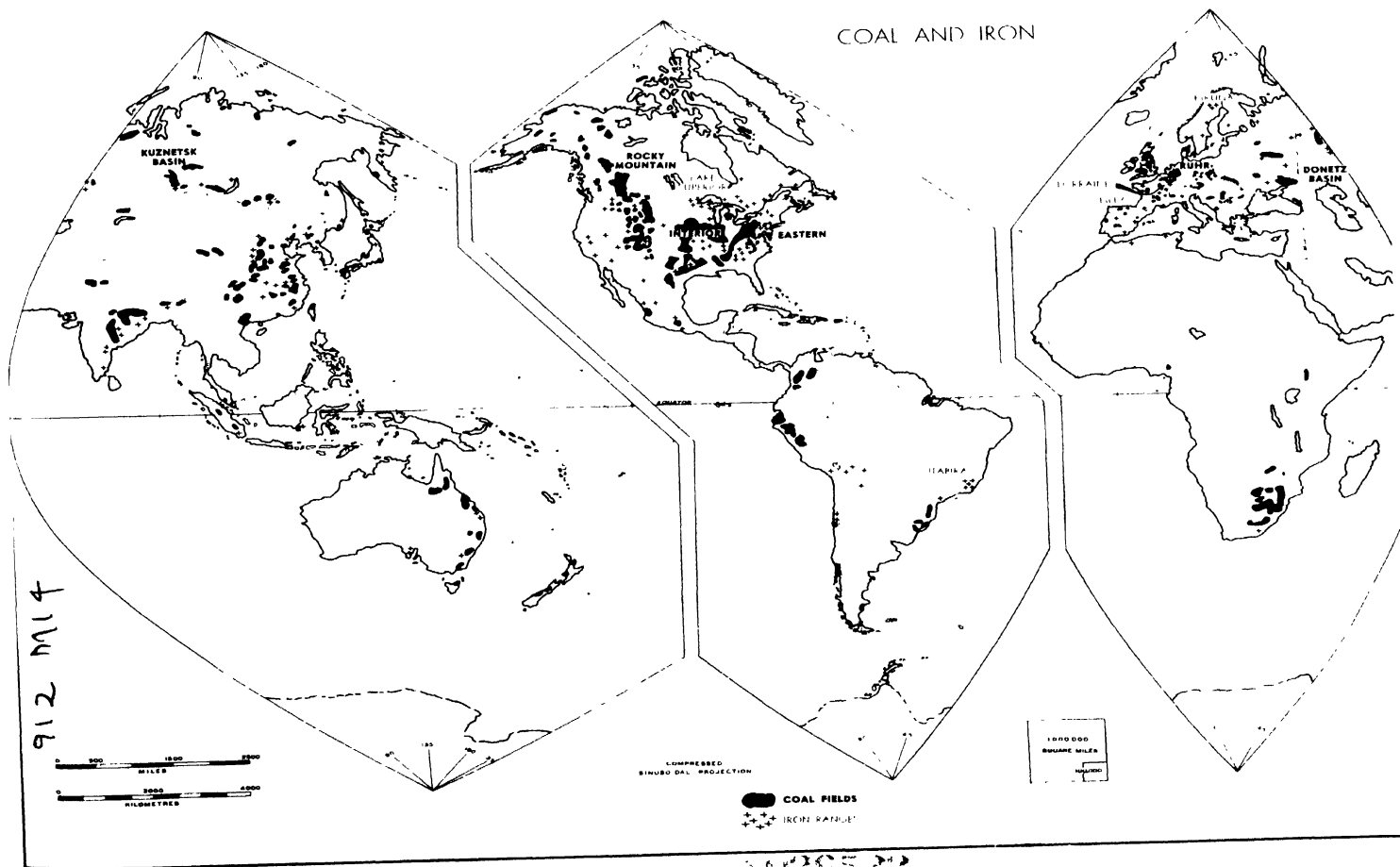
■ COAL and iron are the most important minerals in the industrial world today.

Coal, although faced with strong competition from electricity and petroleum, is still the first-ranking fuel and power resource for modern world industry and commerce. The United States, Great Britain, Germany, and U.S.S.R. have sufficient reserves and production of coal to supply domestic needs and to export quantities to deficient countries. China is reported to possess vast quantities of coal, but scientific estimates are not available. Generally speaking, the Great Powers of the world are the coal-using nations. United States has long utilized its eastern anthracite and bituminous reserves, but only recently its great interior reserves. Great Britain founded its merchant marine and its empire on coal from the shores of England and Wales. Germany has had the important Ruhr and Saar coal fields, and now has added new sources of coal in its southeast. U.S.S.R. possesses immense coal reserves in the Donetz and Kuznetsk basins, upon which it is building its industrial future. France and Japan each produce domestic coal in quantities, yet are forced to im-

port from outside sources, while Italy has no domestic supply of any account and is forced to import practically its entire needs - a very weak link in national economy and defense.

The United States, France, and U.S.S.R. each possess proven iron reserves and developed productions adequate to satisfy domestic use and to export both ore and pig iron. The United States also exports great quantities of machinery, etc., made from domestic iron. The United States has the vast Lake Superior reserves, France the great Lorraine Fields, and the U.S.S.R. its sizable deposits in the Ukraine, Ural, and Baikal regions. Sweden possesses a great iron-ore reserve in its far-northern lands, and Spain has sizable deposits around Bilbao. Brazil possesses a reported vast quantity of high-grade iron ore in the Itabira district, close to the seaboard. This ore will probably, when exploited, be shipped out to a coal source in the United States or Europe, as Brazil has not sufficient coal for smelting the ores. Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and Japan are forced to import quantities of iron ore to supply their domestic industrial needs.

# COAL AND IRON



10205 22

## 7. WORLD PETROLEUM AND RUBBER

■ PETROLEUM has risen to industrial greatness, as a consequence of a rapidly-expanding use of liquid fuels. Petroleum, and its liquid derivatives now furnish a sizable share of the fuel and power resources of the industrialized world, and will unquestionably continue to increase in importance.

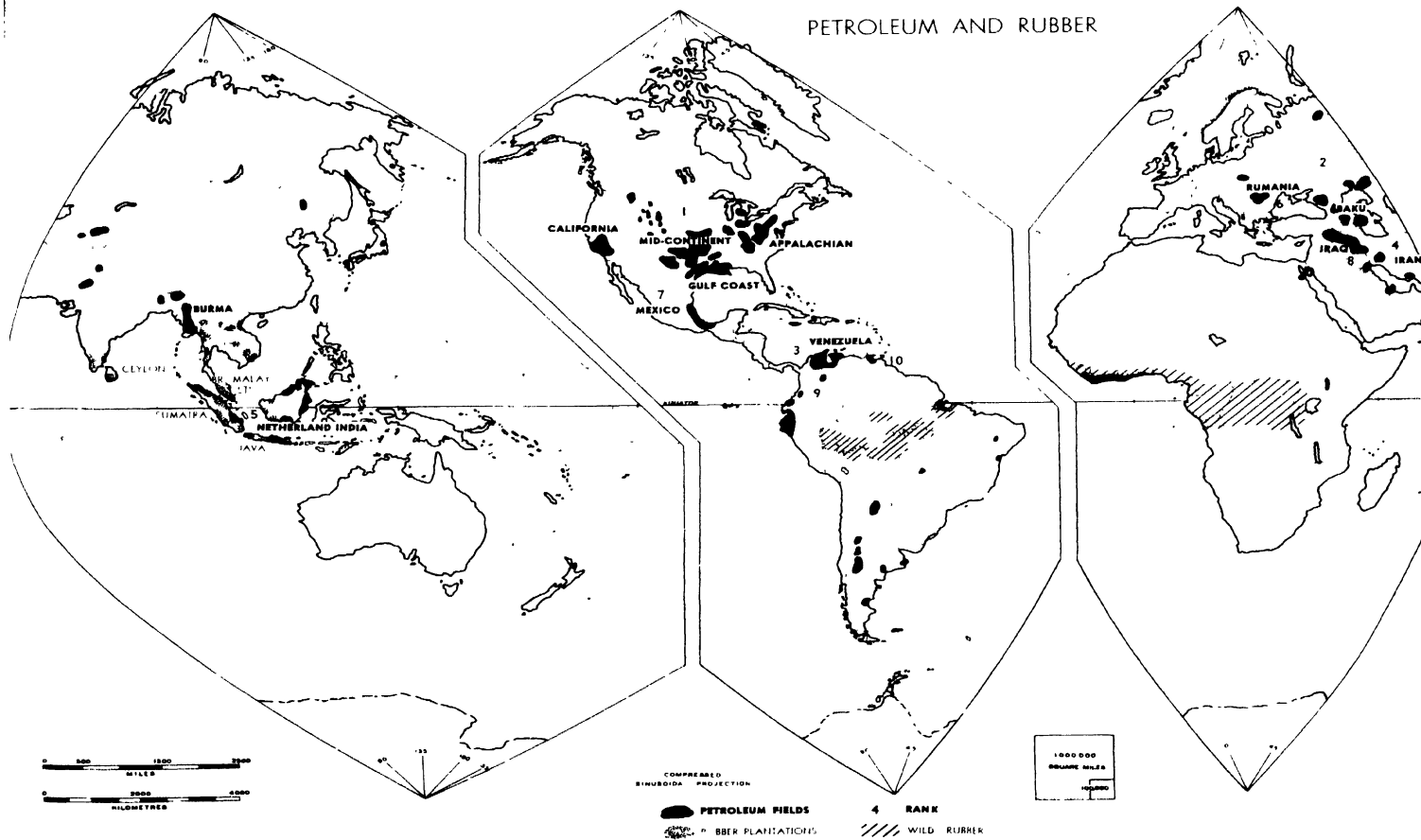
The United States and U.S.S.R. possess great supplies of petroleum within their continental limits. The United States is first in reserves, first in production, first in consumption, and first in the export of petroleum and petroleum products in the world. The mid-continent (Texas and Oklahoma) and California fields are of greatest significance. U.S.S.R.'s great production springs from the Black Sea and Caucasus Region, principally at Baku. For the other Great Powers the petroleum outlook is none too favorable. Great Britain has no petroleum at home and very little in the Empire; however, she controls sizable resources in Iraq and Iran and partially controls others in northern South America. France possesses almost no petroleum except limited Iraq interests dominated by Great Britain. Germany has little petroleum and fabricated petroleum may prove Germany's answer. Italy has no supply outside of a small production in Albania. Japan is equally poor in petroleum and is interested in the reserves in Netherland India. Of the Sec-

ondary Powers Venezuela and Rumania are important world-ranking producers.

Rubber is definitely a tropical monopoly almost entirely controlled by the British and Dutch. Production is centered in southeastern Asia and Netherland India. There are other potential but as yet undeveloped expanses available for rubber production in tropical South America and Africa.

Great Britain controls over 50 percent of the world's rubber production (British Malay States and Ceylon). France is self-sufficient through her empire, by controlling the Indo-China production. The United States produces no appreciable quantity of rubber and is forced to rely entirely and heavily upon the Far East for its needs. Germany, too, has no source of rubber. Synthetic rubber developments, however, may make the latter two countries independent of natural rubber supplies within a few years. Italy has no rubber resources, but the lowlands of Southwest Ethiopia may be developed into a future rubber-producing area. Japan lacks a domestic rubber supply and is greatly interested in Netherland India's production and potentialities. A Secondary Power, controlling rubber production, is the Netherlands. Its colony, Netherland India, produces 35 percent of the world's total rubber, which is second only to British Empire production.

## PETROLEUM AND RUBBER



## 8. WORLD'S SEA LANES

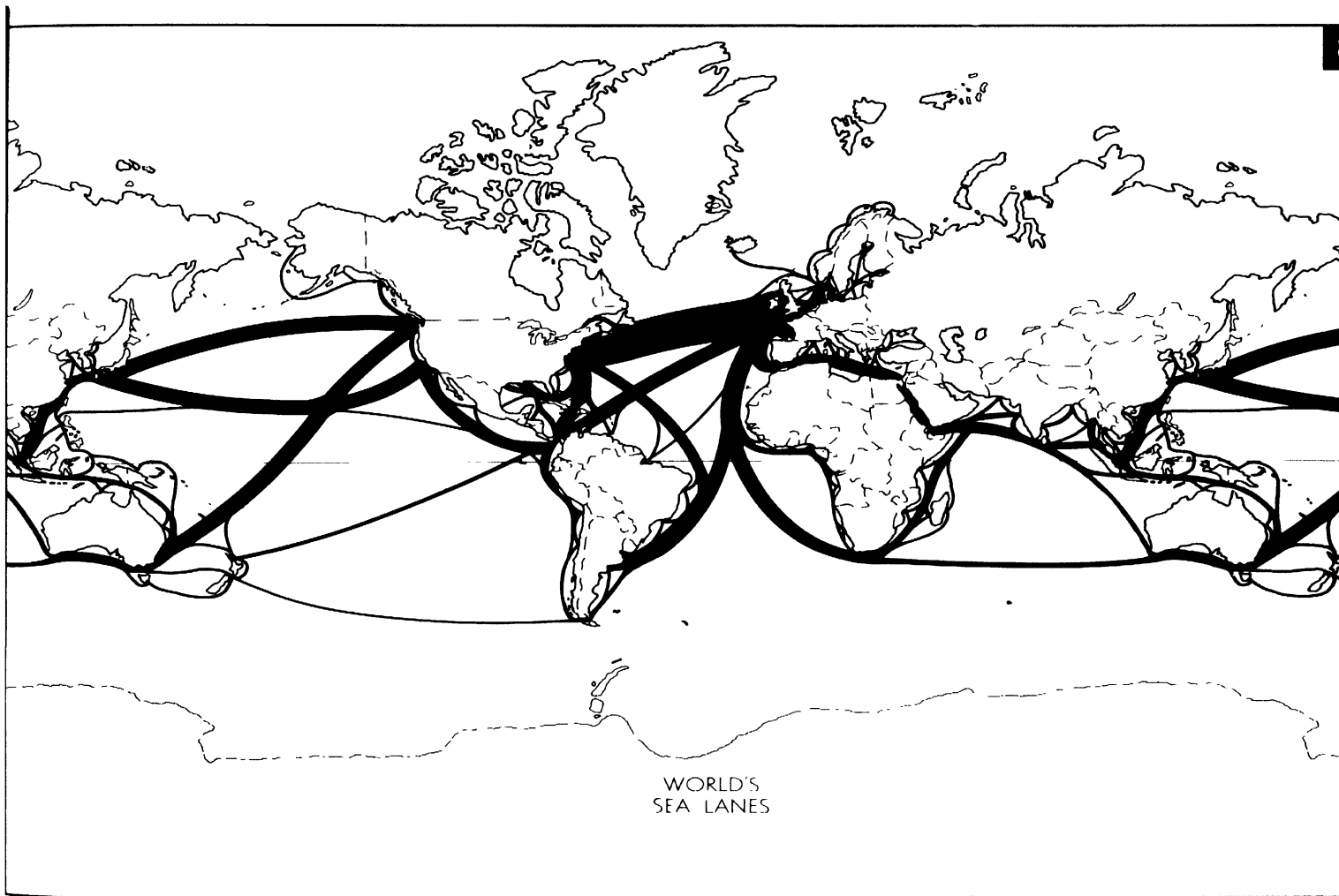
■ THE seas occupy over two-thirds of the earth's surface, surrounding and separating one from another the several continental land masses. The seas offer themselves to man as intercontinental highways over which he and his goods may pass freely and readily. They are continuous links that require neither human construction nor maintenance.

The seas have created in man a desire to extend his power and control across their restless surfaces. Thus colonial expansion has come to flower in every corner of the earth, with its resulting colonial trade. Many of today's sea lanes are considered as "vital" interempire links; yet the vast expanse and continuity of the seas offer so many alternative routes (they may not be as convenient) that but very few single trajectories can possibly be adjudged "vital" to any nation.

Full utilization of the world's resources is accomplished only

through the opportunities offered by ocean-borne trade. Australian wool may be exchanged for American machinery, while Argentine meat may be exchanged for British Isles coal, or British re-exported Malayan rubber. Interregional reliances increase with the complexities of present-day productions and modes of life. The powers controlling the sea lanes have immeasurable trade advantages over those who merely ply them. In time of war traffic may be interrupted and the affected countries seriously crippled through shortages of strategic commodities.

The North Atlantic Great Circle Route, connecting industrialized northeastern United States with industrialized northwestern Europe, carries more ships, more passengers, and more cargo than does any other transoceanic link in the world.



WORLD'S  
SEA LANES



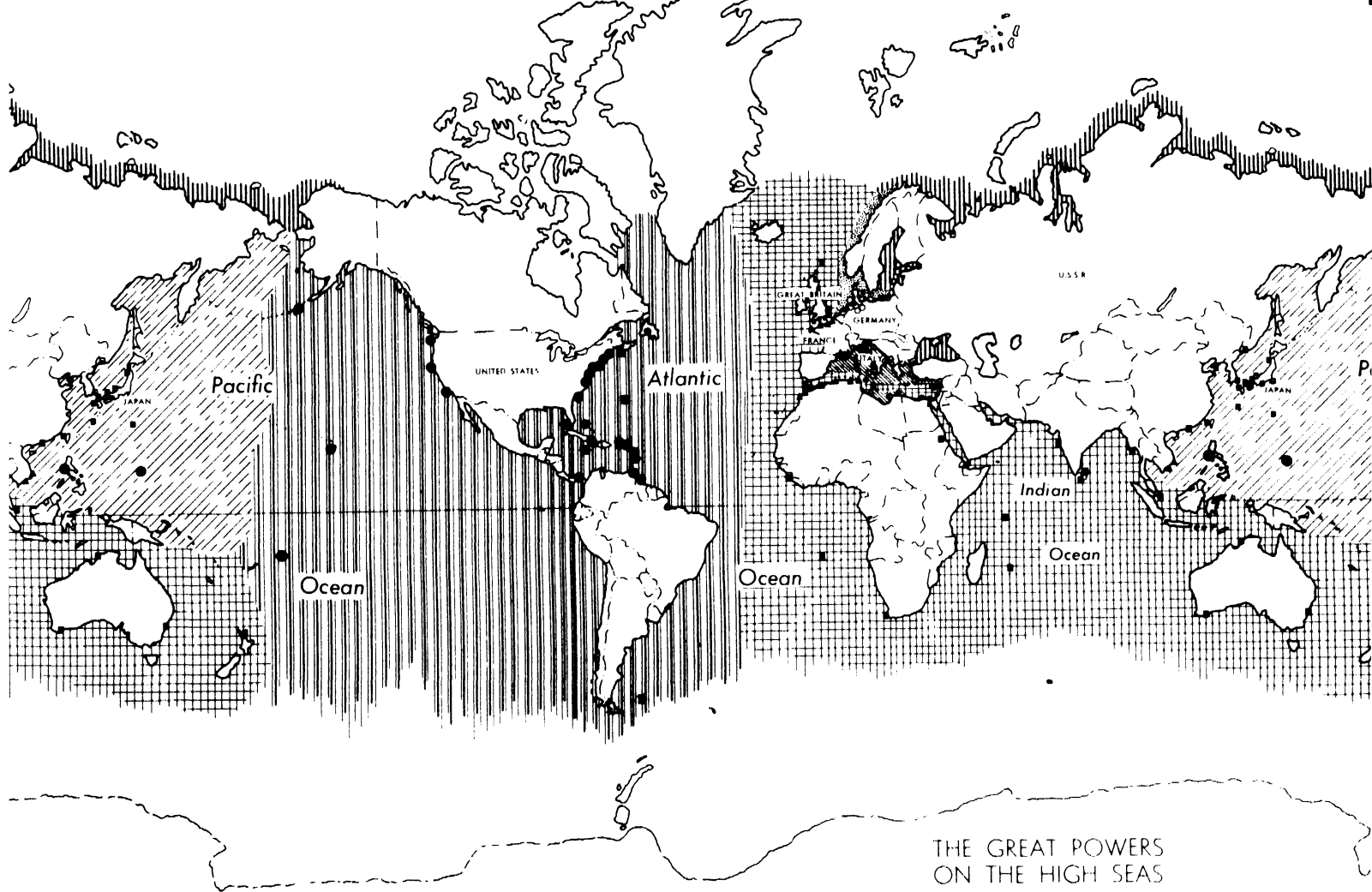
## 9. THE GREAT POWERS ON THE HIGH SEAS

■ **FREEDOM** of the high seas is of utmost importance to the industrial and trading nations of the world. In peace times they are open and free to everyone, but in war time this freedom is curtailed in certain waters by the belligerent nations. Each belligerent extends its control over as much of the high seas as is strategically expedient and physically possible.

A strong, well-balanced navy serves its country in many ways, thus justifying expensive peace-time continuances: (1) to protect coastal positions, (2) to convoy troops and shipping, (3) to protect critical neutral waters, (4) to blockade enemy ports (this "starvation" strategy is very important in modern war), (5) to raid, seize, or sink neutral shipping destined for the enemy, (6) to destroy enemy naval and commercial craft, and (7) to seize unprotected enemy possessions.

The naval forces of the World's Great Powers are of unequal strength: Great Britain, United States, and Japan possess the greatest. Great Britain's control is spread from the home land

through the Atlantic and Mediterranean, across the Indian Ocean, and far into the South Seas. Some of the world's strongest naval bases highlight this sphere of influence (and no non-British bases, except in the Mediterranean, exist in these waters). The United States unquestionably dominates the North and Central American waters through the synchronization of its continental, Caribbean, and mid-Pacific strongholds, and stands first in South American waters. Japanese control meets the American in mid-Pacific and rules the waters of the Far East, yet Japan's bases are too concentrated to give great areal extent to its control. U.S.S.R. dominates the Arctic, North Baltic, and Black Sea waters. Germany controls the lower Baltic and eastern portions of the North Sea region. Italy is the master of portions of the Mediterranean Sea. France, with its fleet dismembered and shattered, controls no part of the World's high seas today.



## 10. TRI-POWER OVER THE PACIFIC

■ **CONTROL** over the Pacific, mightiest of the oceans, today lies divided among the three great Sea Powers—United States, Great Britain, and Japan. The innumerable islands and archipelagoes that dot this vast expanse of ocean waste are the keys to its control. Britain was established in the southwest Pacific at the turn of this century; Japan had begun earnest penetration during the early 1890's; and the United States had entered upon its "Pacific crossing" in the late 1890's—but the main struggle has been a twentieth century spectacle, the dawn of a new "Pacific era."

As a naval problem, the Pacific is unparalleled. Great distances—12,000 miles of ocean space between Panama and Singapore—are controlling factors in its domination. These staggering distances, with limited naval cruising ranges (generally much less than a Pacific round trip), give little latitude to any fleet not well supplied with outpost bases.

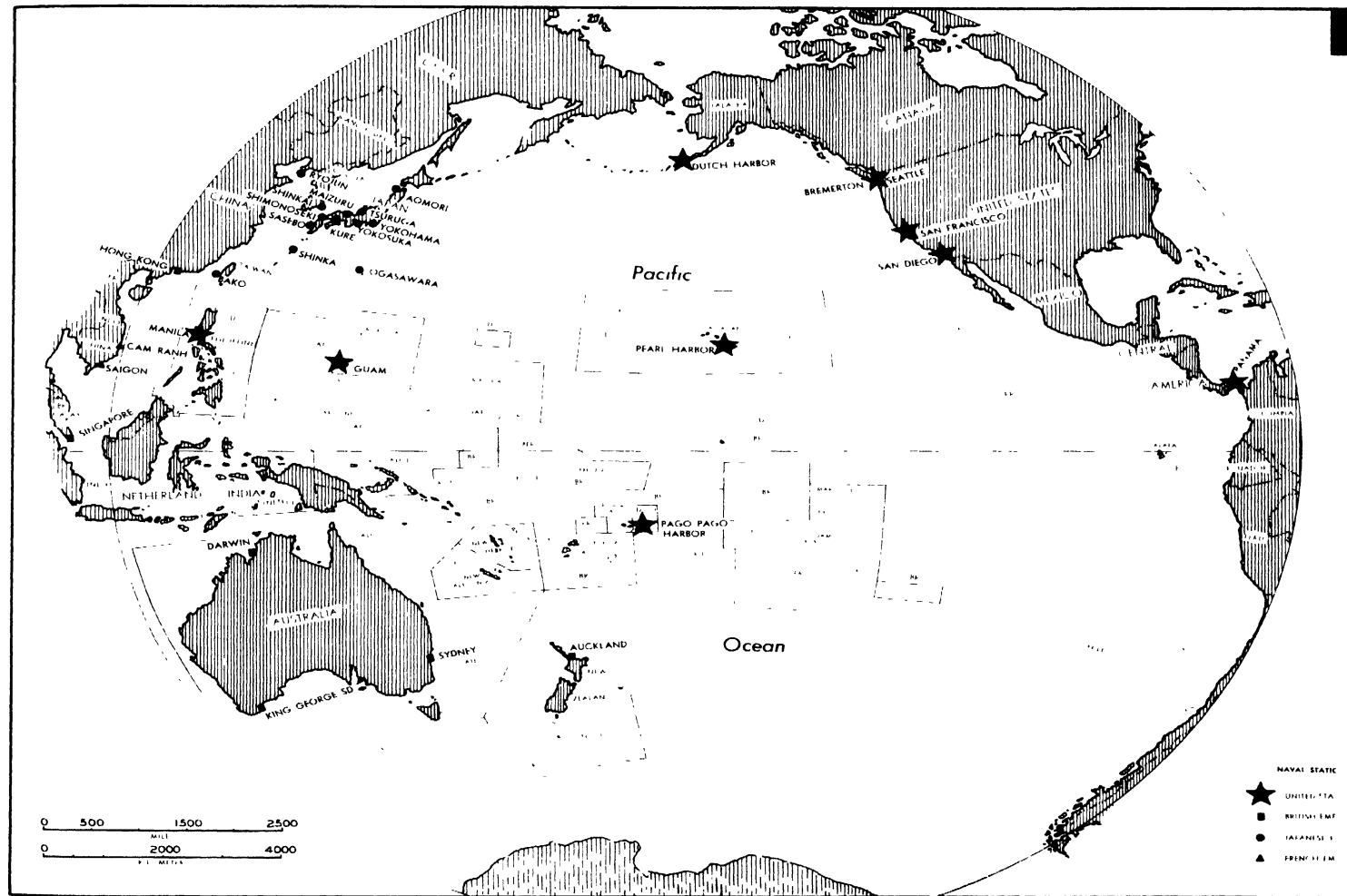
Japan, at home in the Pacific, is likewise confined to it, with her lands if not her ambitions definitely cornered in the northwest quadrant. The naval bases of Japan are located even more compactly around the homeland than are the parts of the empire; this is a distinct limiting factor in Japan's sphere of Pacific influence. The future influence exerted by Japan will undoubtedly be keyed with the destiny of China.

British interests center in numerous mainland and insular holdings in the southwest Pacific, and in Canadian North America. The south Pacific possessions are not key timbers in

the empire, yet they do serve as a bulwark for the all-important Indian Ocean domain. Singapore was recently revamped to peak empire strength with one idea paramount—freedom of access to India, Malaya, Australia, and New Zealand. The Pacific would operate as a backdoor to this domain if circumstances demanded. The enemy they fear is Japan, just over the northern horizon with the third greatest navy afloat.

The United States holds all the trump cards in the eastern quadrant and two in the British-Japanese quadrants. The Hawaiian Islands serve as a central pillar upon which United States defense gates swing to north and south across the paths of any possible unfriendly visitors from the west, the north, or the south. These gates may be swung out and latched at Dutch Harbor and Samoa to form an outer defense, or may be swung back and latched at Bremerton-Seattle and Panama to form an impregnable inner defense zone. Beyond Hawaii are the outposts of the Philippines and Guam, with numerous stepping-stones intervening at strategic intervals. The only potential equal the United States must consider in the Pacific is Japan. Japan, with her naval range definitely limited by lack of far-flung bases, as a threat to United States territorial integrity should not concern anyone east of the Hawaiian Islands stronghold.

Thus, the Pacific, with two of the world's three great navies at home in its waters, gives promise of interesting and unpredictable future developments on both land and sea.



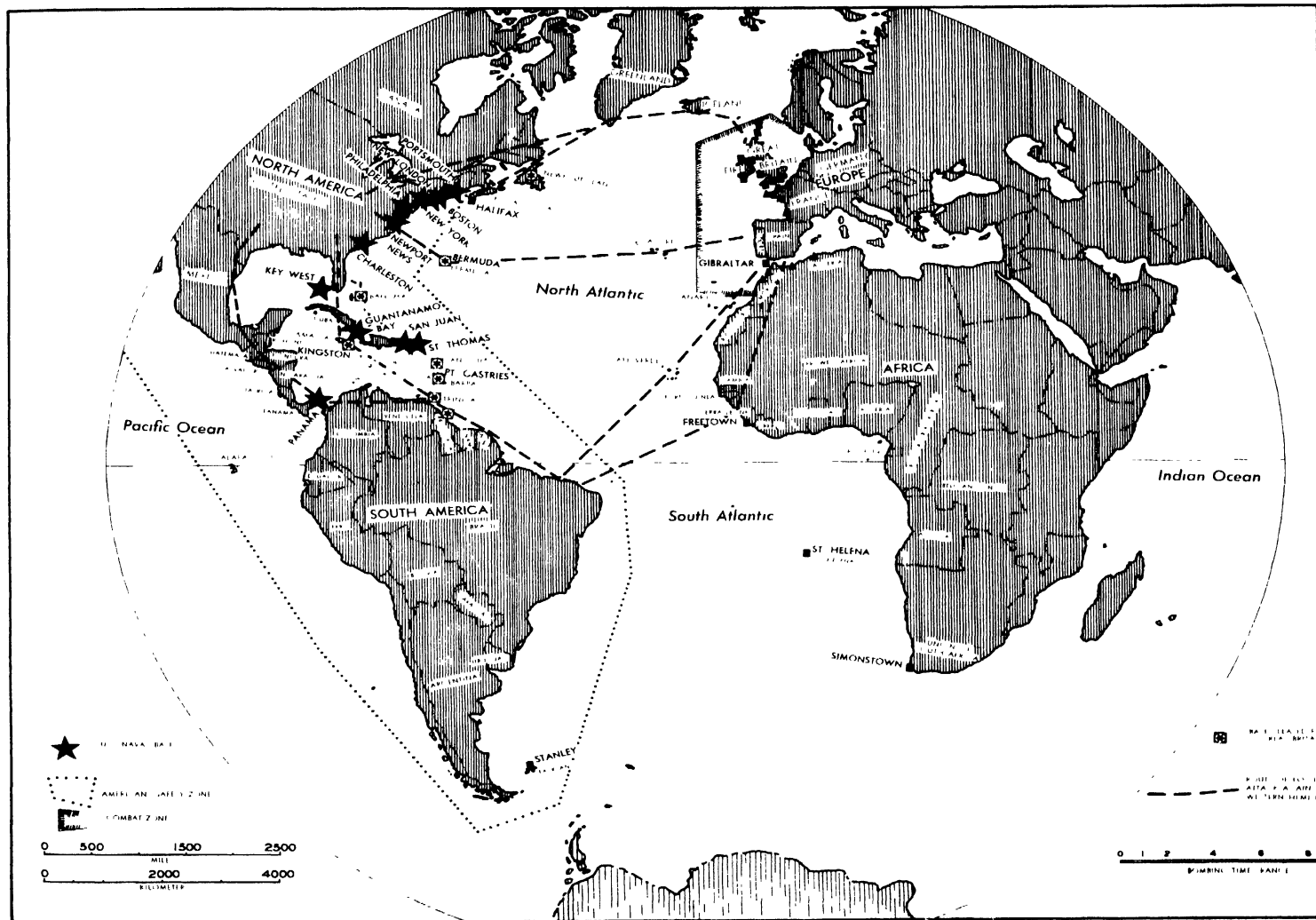
## 11. THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

■ AN "AMERICAN SAFETY ZONE" was established by the United States and the Latin American republics shortly after Great Britain and France declared war on Germany, September 3, 1939. This "zone" was intended to keep the "war at sea" away from American shores. The United States then repealed its Arms Embargo Act and put into operation its "cash and carry" policy. On November 4, 1939, the United States proclaimed the existence of a "combat zone" which barred all American ships from approaching the shores of the British Isles and all northwest Europe. Coincident with Italy's entrance into the war, June 10, 1940, this "combat zone" was extended to encompass all the Mediterranean Sea area.

What are the probabilities of an attack on the United States? What are the possibilities of its defenses? United States Army, Navy, and Air Force experts share the opinion that any attempted invasion of the Americas from the east would be spearheaded by a giant air attack following one or more of the

possible routes indicated on the map —such an air assault to be followed up immediately by a combined naval and land attack. Bases established, either secretly or by force at the last moment, in South America or in Canada would serve as the necessary springboards for such an attempted assault.

How wide is the ocean? The bombing-time scale shows only too well how the once broad Atlantic Ocean has been greatly reduced in effective size by modern implements of warfare. Recent cooperation between the United States and the Latin American republics and between the United States and Canada has resulted in a hemispheric defense design that should assure the Western Hemisphere freedom when finally put into action. The United States' acquisition of additional Atlantic Ocean air and naval bases from Great Britain should further guarantee the future peace and freedom of the Western Hemisphere.



## 12. THE AMERICAS

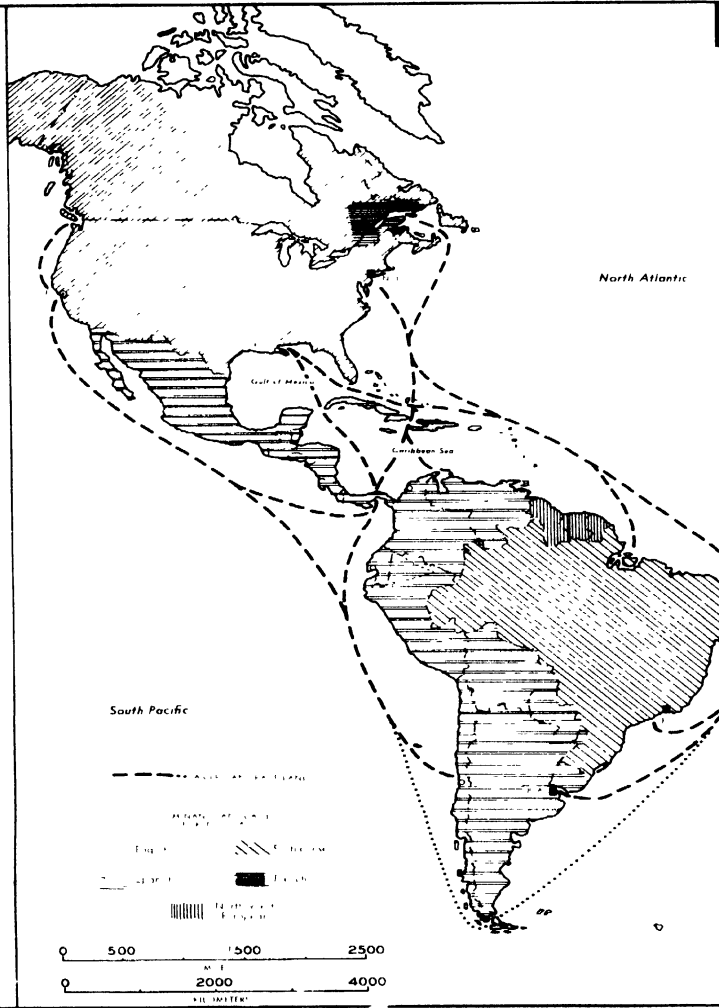
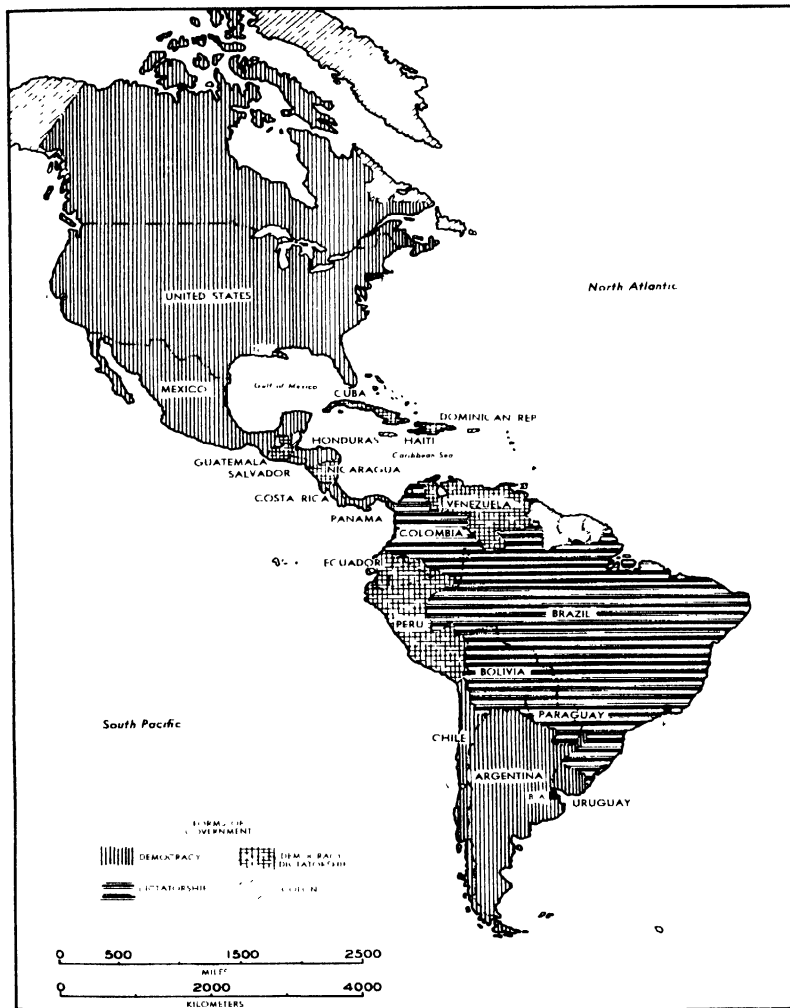
■ UNITED STATES supremacy in the Americas is unquestioned—in marked contrast to the divisions of power in the Eastern Hemisphere. Fortunately, for all the twenty-one American republics, this superior strength has been judiciously channeled; it has never created a state of fear among its neighbors sufficiently potent to prompt them to seek a balance of power through coalition to preserve their sovereignties. On the contrary, it has served as an “invisible force” guaranteeing the integrity of the Americas against foreign invasion or intervention.

This exemption from cross-current and colliding Great Power intrigues today constitutes a unique American characteristic—the republics themselves each dominate and shape their own destiny. An Inter-American Conference of Foreign Ministers, representing the twenty-one American republics, convened at Havana on July 21, 1940, for the purpose of jointly discussing Pan American problems posed by the war. Debate largely centered around three principal points: (1) the future status of European possessions in the New World; (2) the economic position of the Americas with regard to Europe; and (3) American defense against foreign aggression. Agreement was reached on a “collective trusteeship,” for European possessions in the New World, that, in case of emergency, would govern the possessions until they could either be returned to their owners or given independence. The American economic front was strengthened materially by the discussions revolving about United States financial aid in creating a hemisphere block to combat foreign trade penetration. Little was accom-

plished, however, in the way of concrete defense plans for the Americas. The United States will undoubtedly have to take a lone hand in this direction—in the Caribbean area at least.

Close commercial ties exist between the republics which have been welded strong by mutual desire and agreement. These are ties which affect individual and government alike—ties that are likely to endure. United States commercial ties are closest with the Caribbean and Pacific nations, while European powers, principally Great Britain and Germany, have in the past dominated the Atlantic nations' trade. Weaknesses do exist, however, in the strong meshes which tie the nations together. They are lacking those strongest of all bonds—a common language and a common type of government. Nature bestowed vast agricultural and range resources, as well as a variety and quantity of minerals, upon the Americas. Thus they are endowed sufficiently with foodstuffs, minerals, and tropical rawstuffs to become a world within themselves.

The Pan American Union—a union of the American nations—works toward a better understanding and a closer relationship of its twenty-one members. It functions as a “control” over political interference growing out of economic investments in Latin America. The “Good Neighbor” policy should go far in assuring peace, prosperity, and good relations among the nations of America, to the exclusion of Old World ideals and ideologies. It has displaced the “big stick” policy, that once sent United States marines into Middle America, with a policy of “self-determination” for each of the republics.





### 13. UNITED STATES EXPANSION

■ THE United States swept westward to territorial totality within the span of a human lifetime—from the recognition of its independence by Great Britain to the Gadsden Purchase in 1853.

The original thirteen states—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—with their vast unorganized territorial holdings, stretching from the Appalachians to the Mississippi, constituted the Original United States. In 1779, the thirteen states ceded their holdings between the Appalachians and the Mississippi River to the General Government, which organized the whole and in 1787 divided it into two great tracts, the Northwest Territory (northwest of the Ohio River) and the territory south of the Ohio River.

The Louisiana Purchase was acquired from France December 20, 1803. This first accession comprised the vast western drainage basin of the Mississippi River. It was purchased (in Jefferson's administration) from France (in Napoleon Bonaparte's reign) for \$11,250,000, plus a French Spoliation Claim of \$3,750,000 and other expenses which brought the total cost to \$27,000,000. The northern boundary of Louisiana was settled with Great Britain in 1818.

Florida, the second accession to the United States, was purchased from Spain in 1819. The United States made no direct payment, but assumed and paid \$5,000,000 in claims held by its citizens against Spain.

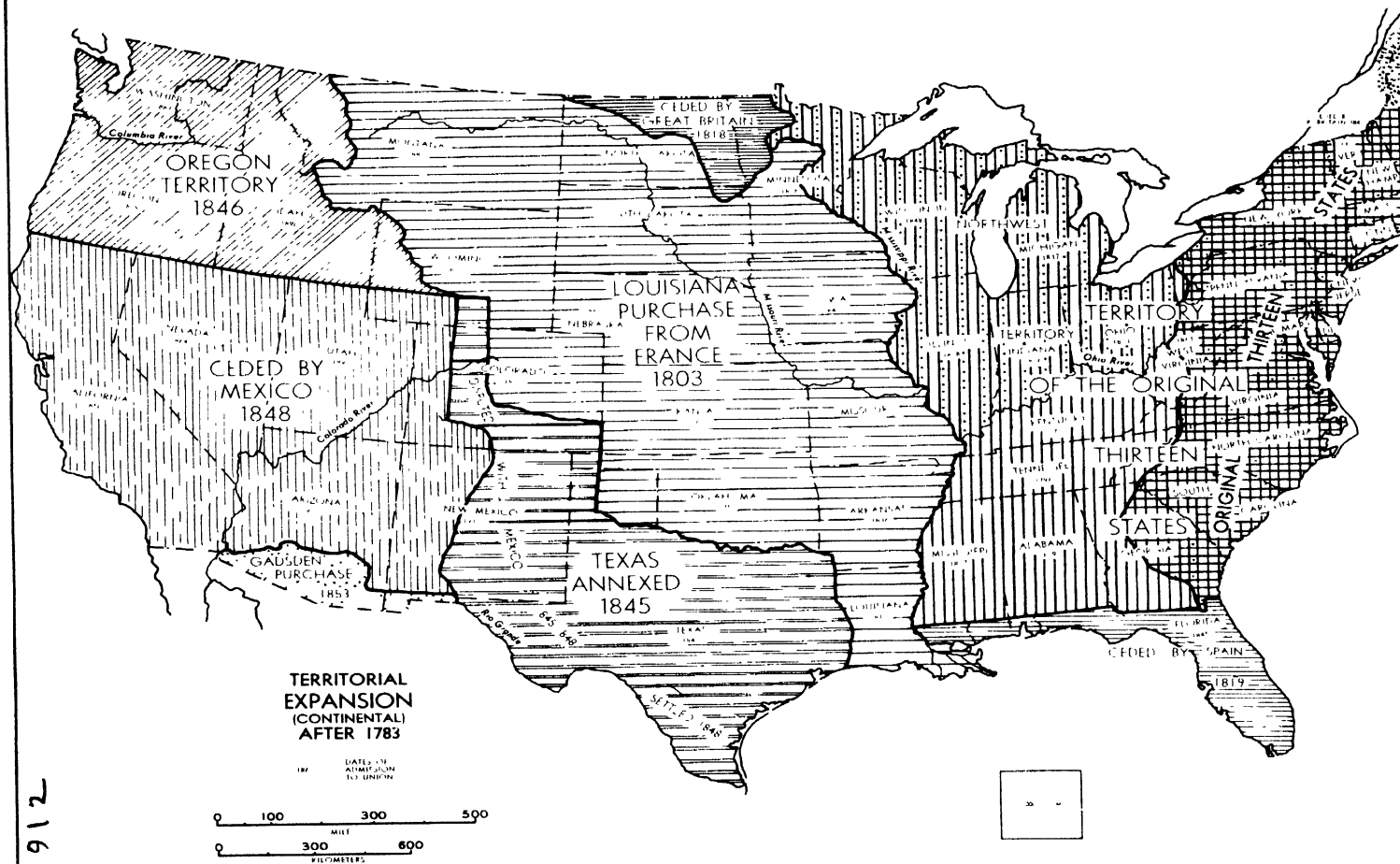
The Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842) settled the Maine-New Brunswick boundary and the boundary running from Lake Huron westward to Lake of the Woods.

The third great accession was Texas, when that Republic was admitted to the Union December 29, 1845.

The Oregon Treaty, signed with Great Britain in 1846, fixed the boundary between the Oregon Territory and Canada at the parallel of 49° north latitude. The Oregon Territory is not regarded as an accession because the United States claimed it on two distinct counts: (1) discovery and occupation, and (2) the Louisiana Purchase.

The fourth accession of territory was the vast area of southwestern United States ceded by the Guadeloupe-Hidalgo Treaty (1848) at the end of the Mexican War. Disagreement over the southern extent of this cession was adjusted by the Gadsden Purchase (1853) at a cost to the United States of \$10,000,000.

Thus the area of continental United States was rounded out and, excepting very minor international boundary adjustments, has remained unchanged since 1853.



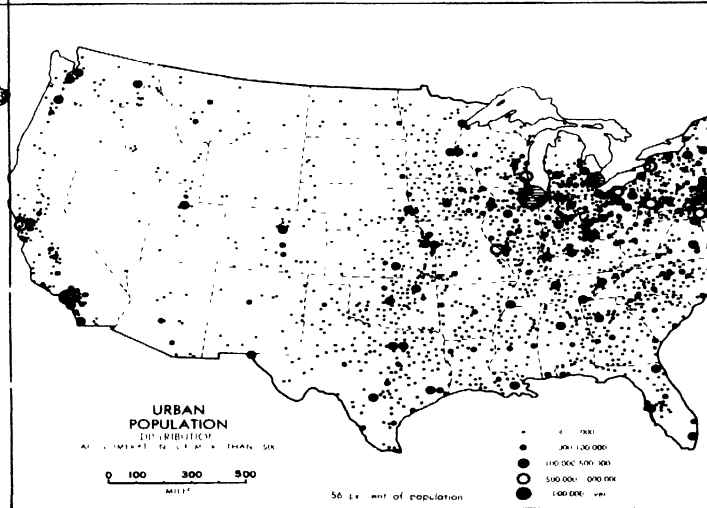
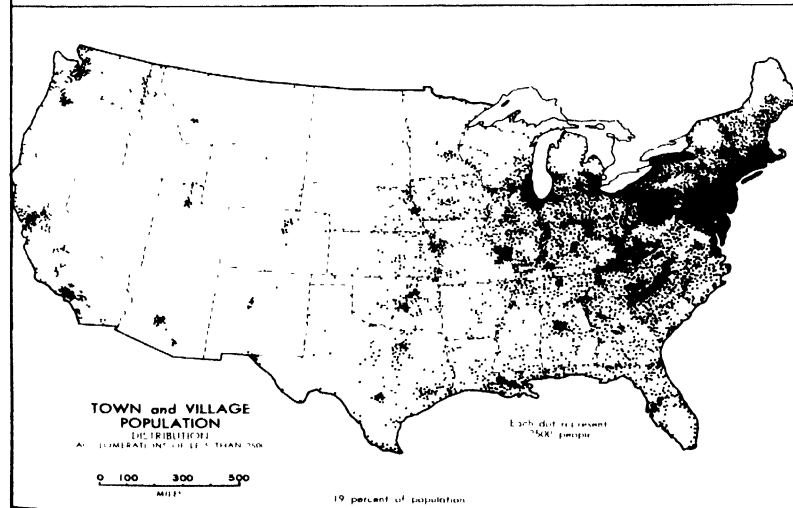
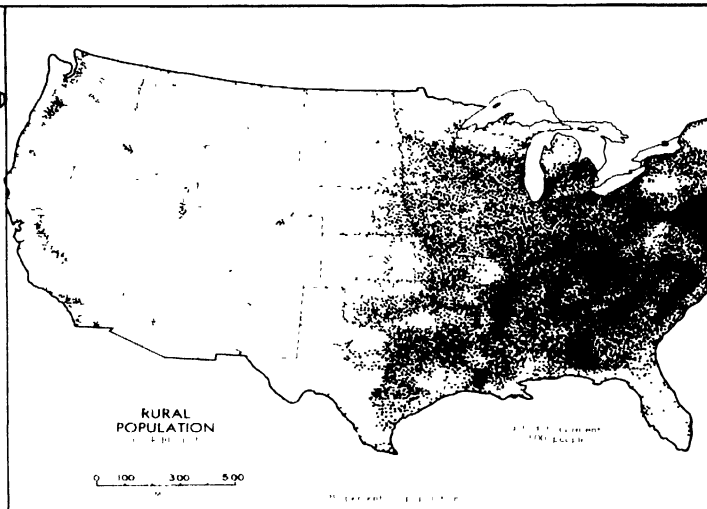
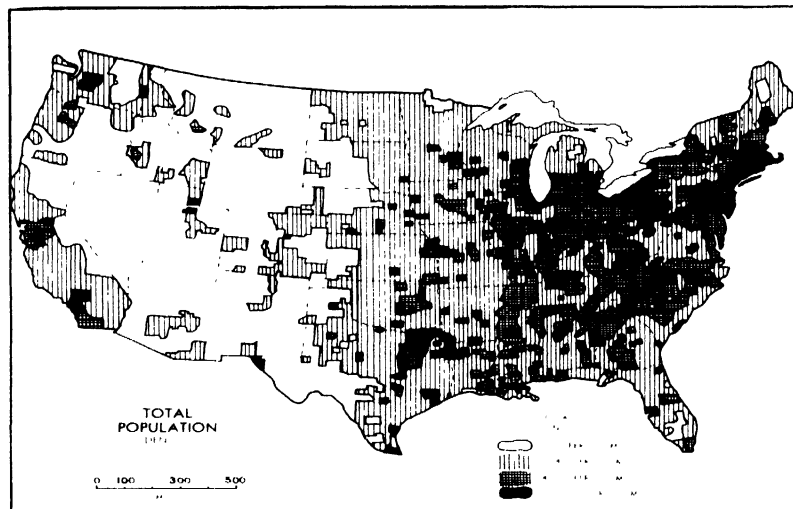
## 14. UNITED STATES POPULATIONS

■ THE United States, with approximately six percent of the world's land area, supports about six percent of the world's people—some 131,000,000 according to 1940 preliminary count. In early years "the center of population" was east of the Appalachians, but the center has crept westward with territorial spread. In 1790 it was near Baltimore, Maryland, in 1850 near Parkersburg, West Virginia, in 1890 near Columbus, Indiana, and was, in 1930, still in Indiana northeast of Linton. The eastern humid-agricultural third of the nation supports the bulk of the United States population, with great areas having densities of 45 to 90 people to the square mile. The areas with densities greater than 90, especially in the Northeast, are the result usually of some form of industrialization. The average United States population density is about 45 persons per square mile—not appreciably greater than the world average.

The farm population, 25 percent of the whole, is extremely important in the United States national economy, current and long range. It supplies more than the mere foodstuffs for the nation; it supplies youth for the cities—a contribution of great importance. City populations are not generally maintaining themselves, while rural populations are more than maintaining themselves, giving rise to ceaseless migrations. About nine-tenths of the farm population lives in the eastern humid-agricultural states, with the greatest densities in the South. Less than one-tenth live in the eleven Far Western states.

Rural non-farm populations, 19 percent of the whole, live in agglomerations of less than 2,500 people, yet do not live on farms. Concentration of this population is in the Northeast where suburban developments and decentralized industry account for the massing. Elsewhere rural towns and villages account for this population. These towns and villages serve the true farm populations, where the farmers exchange their goods, and find those social amenities so indispensable to a full life. In birth rate trends and social attitudes the rural non-farm peoples resemble the farm peoples more than they do the urban.

Urban populations have mounted rapidly during the last fifty years. In 1890 urban population was 36 percent of the total; in 1920 it was 51 percent; and today it is 56 percent and apparently still rising. Decreasing urban birth rates do not allow maintenance of established populations; consequently, the increases in urban populations have been furnished by immigrations from farm and rural non-farm regions. Over half of the urban population of the United States lives in the industrial regions of the Northeast in the great magnetic metropolitan centers. Urbanization intensity decreases southward and westward, excepting for the few Pacific Coast developments. Into these urban centers flow the rawstuffs of the nation, to be exchanged for manufactured necessities by the farm populations who produce, and the rural non-farm peoples who buy, collect, and transship as middlemen.



## 15. UNITED STATES MINORITIES

■ THE United States also has minority problems.

The minority group most conspicuous and least easily assimilated is the Negro: Color brands him permanently. The nearly 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States, about one out of every eleven persons, are concentrated in the Old South of cotton and tobacco. Mississippi, with over 1,000,000 Negroes, has a slight excess of blacks over whites, while numerous other Southern states closely approximate half-black populations. One fundamental difference of this black minority from European and Asiatic minorities is that the United States Negroes are practically all native-born. The black population is steadily mounting; recent slight declines in the rural South are compensated by increases in the urban North. The sizable northern city Negro concentrations are dwarfed to less than 10 percent by the great total populations: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Detroit (New Orleans in the South) have more than 100,000 Negroes each. Racial feelings are keen, yet open friction is averted by honest and intelligent appreciation of responsibilities by both color groups.

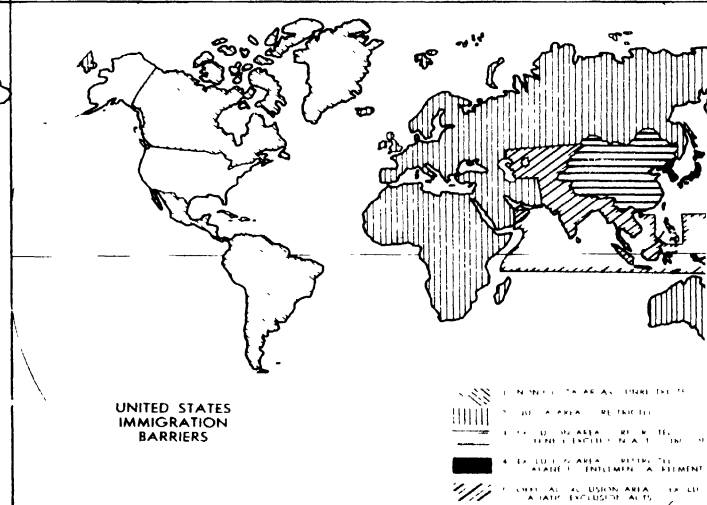
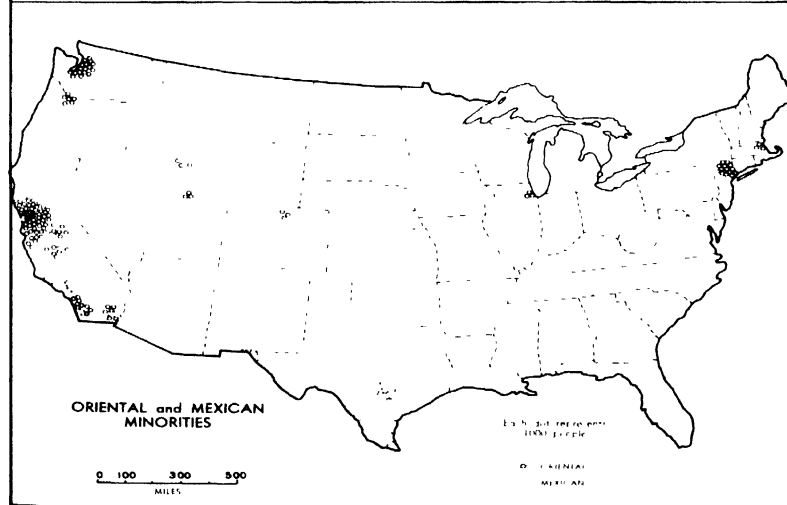
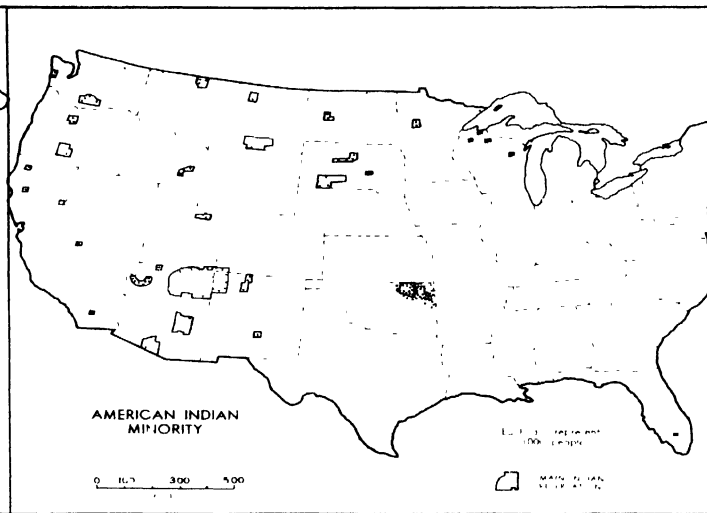
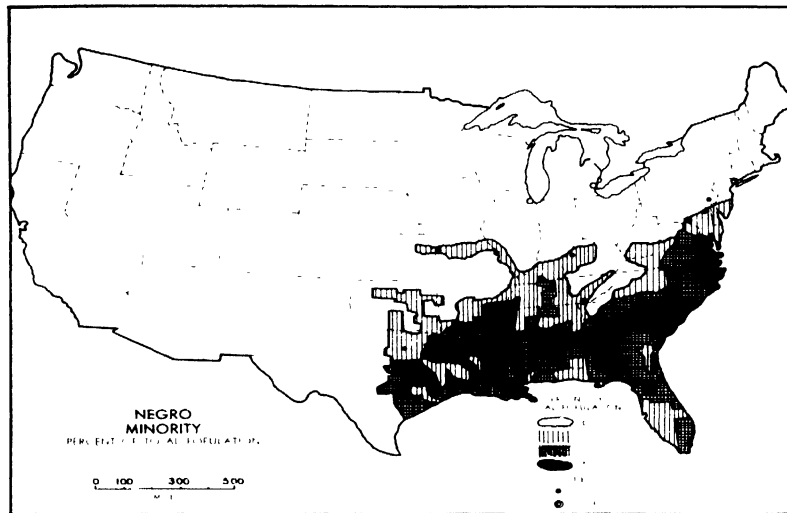
By the census of 1930 the Indian population for the United States was 332,397, of which 153,933 (46 percent) were full-bloods. They are concentrated heavily in three states—Oklahoma (92,725), Arizona (43,726), and New Mexico (28,941)—which contain nearly half of the total number. There are principal reservation lands in more than half the states. The

problems of this minority group must be dealt with as guardianship responsibilities.

The Oriental minority group is small only because of restrictions against their entry into the United States. Of the 111,000 Japanese here, 65 percent are foreign-born, and of the 62,000 Chinese, 75 percent are foreign-born. They are concentrated chiefly in California, Washington, and Oregon, with some minor scattered concentrations in the northeastern industrial cities—New York, Boston, and Chicago.

With unrestricted immigration into the United States permitted, the Mexicans have poured in until their numbers are becoming a serious problem in our Southwest. There were 1,422,533 in 1930, concentrated especially in southern Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

The importance of regulating immigration was early recognized. Now only about 153,800 persons are admitted annually from the quota areas. Over 70 percent of the quota is now granted to three countries: Great Britain (65,721), Germany (27,370), and Eire (Ireland) (17,853). The Act of 1934, granting conditional Philippine independence, made those islands subject to a quota regulation of fifty persons annually. The map shows the eastern regions of Asia and, likewise, vast regions of middle and southern Asia from which no immigrants may enter the United States.



## 16. UNITED STATES AGRICULTURE

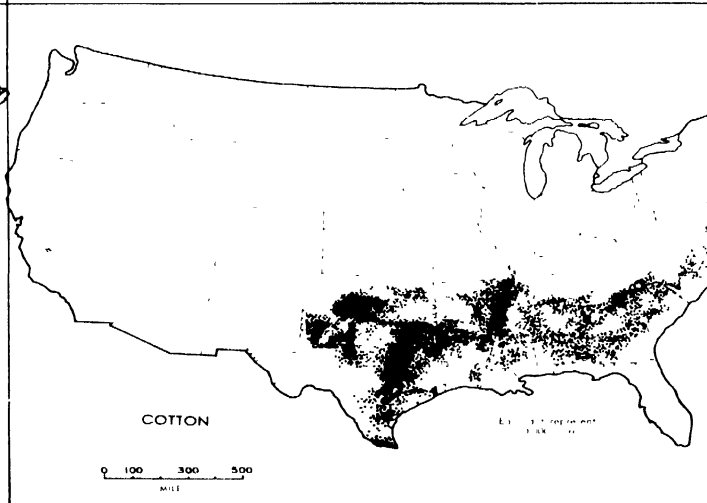
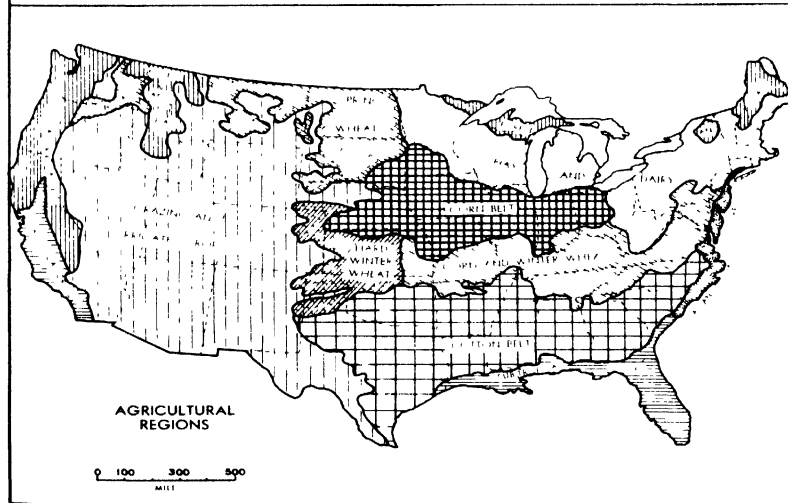
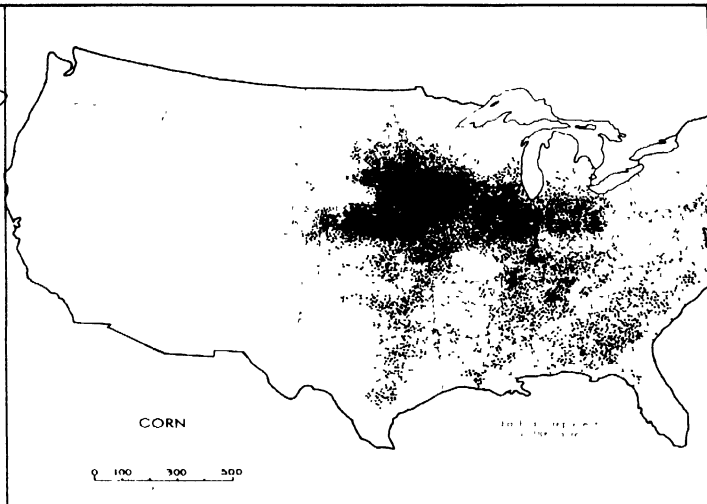
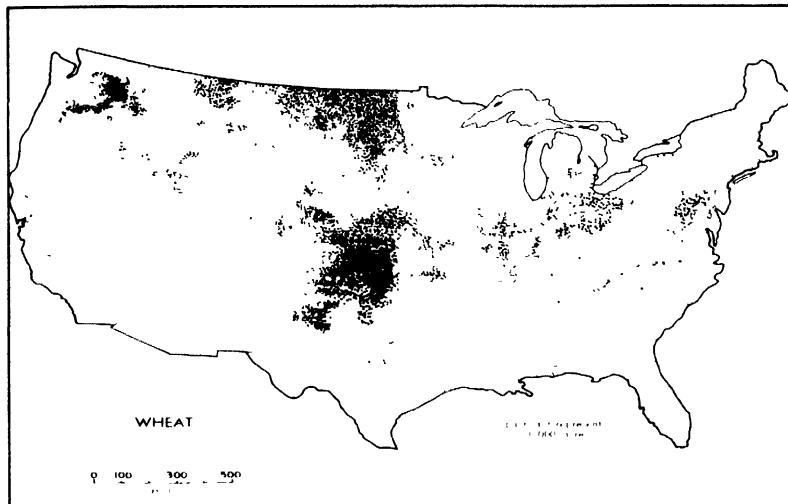
■ AGRICULTURE holds an important position in the United States. It provides direct employment and livelihood for a quarter of the population, with the livestock industry serving as a great balance wheel. No other country possesses the diversity of production combined in the United States corn belt, hay and dairy belt, wheat belt, cotton belt, trucking belt, grazing and irrigated crops belt, and subtropical crop and fruit belt. Nearly a fifth of the total land area is in harvested crop production, with five crops—corn, hay, wheat, cotton, and oats—constituting 85 percent of the crop acreage. Of these, three are “feed” crops: corn, hay, and oats; and two are “cash” crops: cotton and wheat. However, an inevitable problem of adjustment faces United States agriculture, an adjustment only recently undertaken, whereby conscious and planned conservation and utilization must be practiced to maintain and rebuild soil fertility and continue established productions.

United States wheat production is about a fifth of the world's total. Wheat is a “cash” crop throughout the nation, and its price is a reliable general business barometer. Because of its tolerance to drought, corn and cotton have forced wheat out onto the subhumid lands, mainly the Grasslands. Three-quarters of the United States acreage is on the Great Plains—in Kansas, North Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Montana, Texas,

and South Dakota—with a secondary center on the Columbia Plateau of Washington and Oregon.

About three-fifths of the world's corn (maize) is grown in the United States, and is by far its first crop in importance. Every state in the Union grows corn, but the eight states in the great corn belt—Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Minnesota, and Kansas—produce nearly two-thirds of the total crop. Corn forms the basis for the gigantic animal industry developed in and around the corn belt region. Corn, both as grain and as corn-fed beef and pork, is a very important food source in the United States. Corn is exported “indirectly” from the United States in the form of corn-fed meat and animal products.

The United States produces over half of the world's cotton crop. It is the South's leading “cash” crop and the country's first farm crop export. The share-cropper system plus a continuous one-crop economy has impoverished much of the old cotton land. Extension of the great cotton belt westward has resulted. South Carolina and Georgia acreages have shrunk while rapid expansion has gone on west of the Mississippi, with Texas now producing nearly a third of the nation's cotton. But the western limit of cotton production has now definitely been reached in Texas, a limit determined by climatic factors.





## 17. UNITED STATES INDUSTRIES

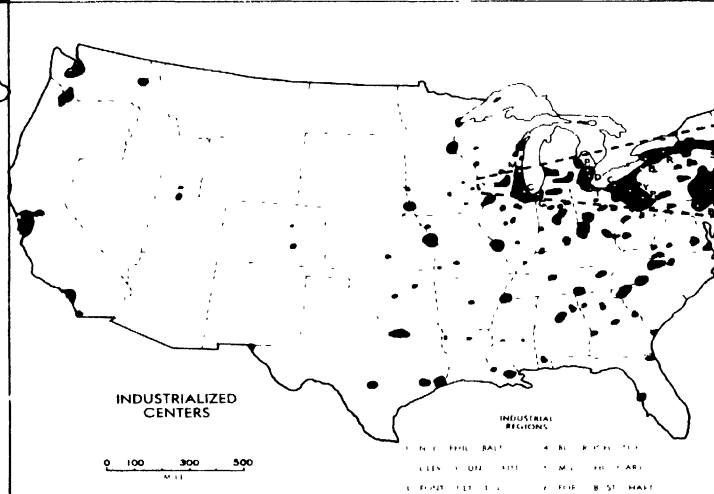
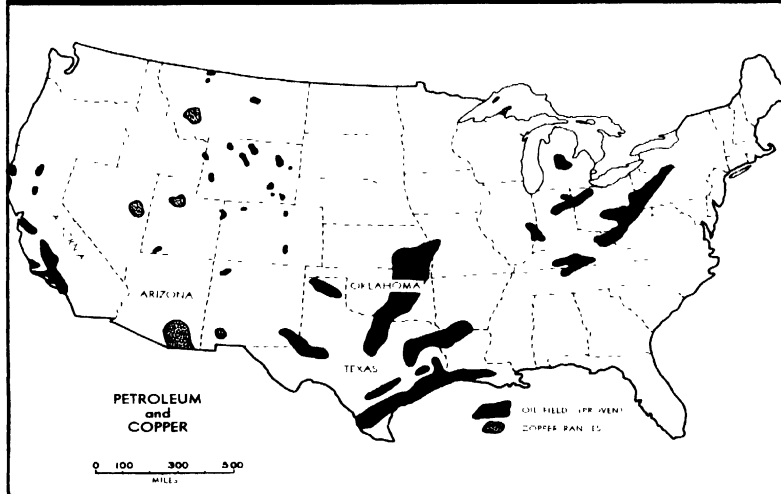
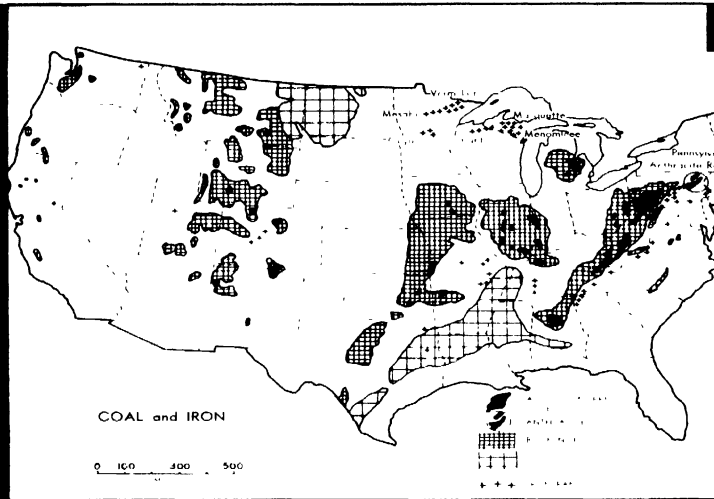
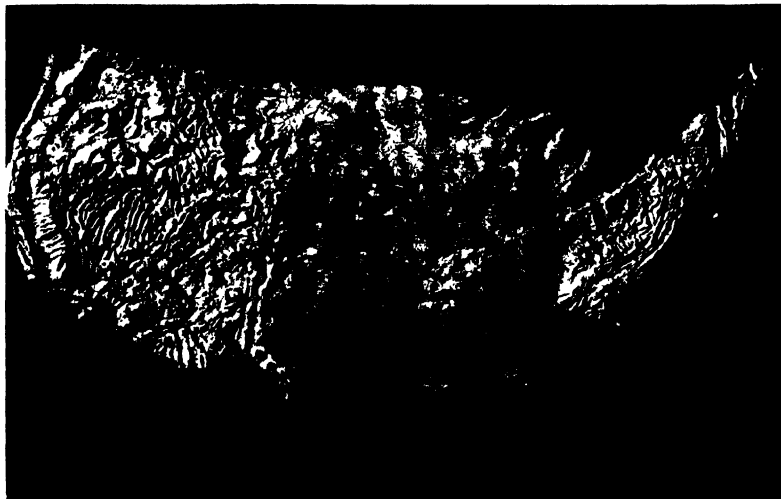
■ THE map shows the plains and mountains of the United States in a generalized way. To the east are the Appalachians—old, worn-down remnants of a once loftier system. Their long, low ridges condition yet do not prevent free human circulation. To the west are the Cordilleras—young, rugged structures arranged in rough north-south parallel pattern. Here the Rockies, Sierra Nevadas, and Cascades combine in a thousand-mile wide barrier to free human movement. The interior of the United States consists of plains and plateaus—the Great Plains and low plateaus to the west, the vast Mississippi Valley, broken by the Osark uplift, the Lakes basin, and the Atlantic and Gulf coastal plains. The plains and plateaus are united and continuous and afford easy human circulation and utilization.

Coal and iron are the most important minerals today. Although facing strong competition, coal is still the great fuel and power resource for United States industry. Producing a third of the world's output, employing some 700,000 workers and enjoying intimate relations with industry, United States coal-mining conditions reflect the nation's business condition. The great eastern fields are the chief producers. Iron ore production, like coal, is restricted to the better fields. Four-fifths of the United States output comes from the Great Lakes region; it is shipped down the Great Lakes to the eastern coal fields.

This combination of industrial rawstuffs accounts in part for the great Northeast United States industrial development and concentration.

The enormous United States petroleum production, two-thirds of the world's total, is a consequence of the expanding use of liquid fuels. Texas produces two-fifths, and with California and Oklahoma three-quarters, of the annual 1,213,000,000-barrel United States output. Pipe line networks transport efficiently, and at least cost, petroleum and its liquid derivatives thousands of miles cross-country. Copper was one of the metals earliest used by man. Arizona's mines, among the greatest in the world, average two-fifths of the United States annual copper output.

The center of United States industry is in the Northeast. Within a triangle, roughly pointed by Boston, Baltimore, and Chicago, is concentrated over half of the manufacturing output of the United States, and three-fourths of all the persons engaged in manufacturing. The advantage of an early beginning, relative position with Europe, proximity to two important waterways, proximity to abundant supplies of coal and iron, and plentiful labor and capital supplies account in part for this great congregation of industry and manufacturing. In no other part of the world is there a more important industrial center.



## 18. UNITED STATES RAW MATERIAL DEFICIENCIES

■ THE problem of United States dependence on the rest of the world has become of paramount importance in these days of great uncertainty. Although the United States is more nearly self-sustaining than any of the other Great Powers, it nevertheless requires for continuance as an important industrial state certain raw materials which must be obtained, either in total or in large part, from foreign sources.

The Commodities Division of the Army and Navy Munitions Board, after years of study, has selected and compiled two lists of materials which the United States must have, yet is deficient in. The first list comprises those materials regarded as "strategic" which are described as "... essential to our national defense in time of war (and ... peace) and for which dependence must be placed in whole or in large part on sources outside the continental limits of the United States." Further classification divides this list into "priority" groups. The "first priority" group includes those materials whose supply depends almost entirely on foreign sources, and for which proven substitutes are inadequate. The "second priority" group includes those materials whose supply demands foreign imports

to bolster inadequate or low-grade domestic productions. The "third priority" group includes those of which domestic supply and demand more nearly balance, or for which there are proven substitutes of fair quality.

The second list comprises those materials considered as "critical" to national defense and general welfare. These materials (or suitable substitutes) can be produced within the continental limits of the United States; yet the cost of domestic production would be higher than foreign imports.

The United States is highly dependent on the lands west of the Pacific for those materials so vital and necessary to the "national defense and general welfare." (Arrows indicate direction of trade only—not comparative amounts of purchases.) American foreign relations must in the future take cognizance of these facts of "dependence" and be conditioned and channeled accordingly. It must be recognized, however, that any new order in ownership or control of the sources of these materials might alter the supply very little. New owners might be equally as interested in sales at a profit as are the present holders.

### THE FOURTEEN "STRATEGIC" MATERIALS

<i>First Priority</i>			
An.—Antimony	Me. Manganese	N. Nickel	Qe. Quinine
Ch. Chromium	M.F. Manila Fiber	Q.C. Quartz Crystal	R. Rubber
<i>Second Priority</i>			
	Ma.—Mica	My.—Mercury	Tu.—Tungsten
<i>Third Priority</i>			
C.C.—Coconut Shell Char			

### THE FIFTEEN "CRITICAL" MATERIALS

Aluminum	Graphite	Kapok	Phenol	Tuluol
Asbestos	Hides	Opium	Platinum	Vanadium
Cork	Iodine	Optical Glass	Tanning Materials	Wool

[illegible]

UNITED STATES RAW MATERIAL DEFICIENCIES

UNITED STATES

Me Ma N

My An Tu R Ch Me

Ch Me S

An S Tn Tu

Ch Me R

CC

MF C.C Ch R

R Tn Tu

MF Me R

Qe Tn

Tu

Ch N

Me

Me R

An Tu Tn

Ma Me R

An Tu Tn

Me

Ch Ch

Me

0 500 1000 2000  
MILES

0 2000 4000  
KILOMETRES

CONIC PROJECTION

1:200,000  
SCALE

UNITED STATES  
RAW MATERIAL DEFICIENCIES

UNITED STATES

Me Ma N

My An Tu R Ch Me

Ch Me S

An S Tn Tu

Ch Me R

CC

MF C.C Ch R

R Tn Tu

MF Me R Qe Tn

Tu

Ch N

Me

Me R

Q.C

An Tu Tn

Me An

Me An Tn

Ch Ch

Me

0 500 1000 2000  
MILES

0 2000 4000  
KILOMETRES

CONIC PROJECTION

1:200,000  
SCALE

## 19. UNITED STATES EMPIRE

■ **CONTINENTAL** United States reached territorial totality in 1853, since which date a far-flung overseas empire has been built. Discovery, purchase, annexation, economic intervention and even armed force have each contributed materially to the development of this Great Power in the New World.

The first extra continental intervention step was made in 1853-54 when Commodore Perry entered Japanese waters and made demands that special privileges be made to American ships in Japanese ports. The first non-contiguous territorial acquisition was Alaska, purchased from Russia in 1867.

Between 1898 and 1918 the United States openly renounced its professed isolation and fervently pursued the old interventionist policy. The Spanish-American War was waged April 24-August 12, 1898. Incidental to the main conflict, the American flag was hoisted over Wake Island, July 4, 1898. The Treaty of Paris, signed December 10, 1898, settling this War, ceded the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, and Guam to the United States; Spain received \$20,000,000 for this triple cession. Cuba, also freed from Spain, became a "virtual protectorate" in 1898, of the United States. The Republic of Hawaii, July 7, 1898, voluntarily became an integral part of the United States by annexation.

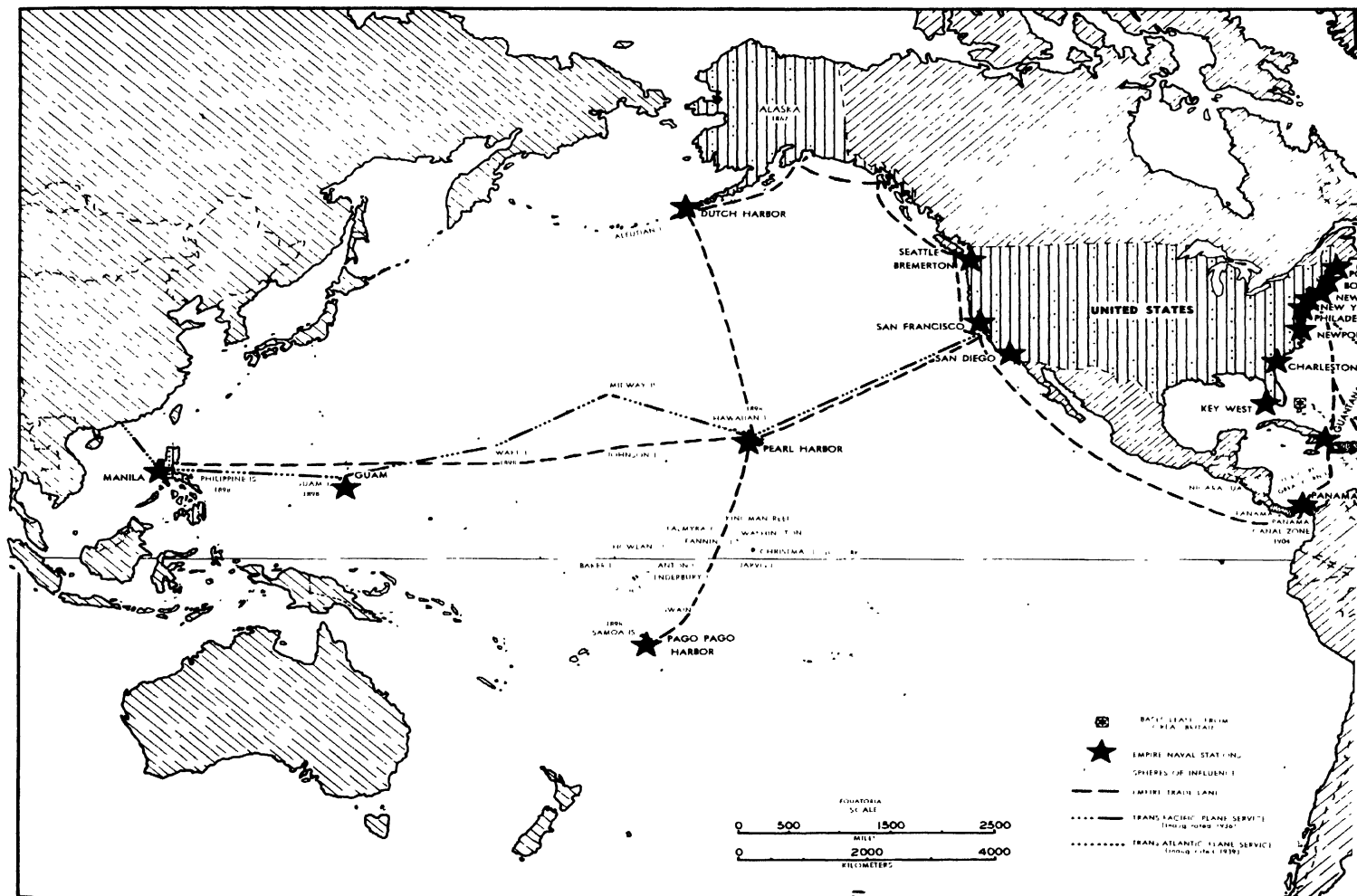
The United States again intervened in the Far East in 1899

and demanded an Open Door Policy in China, then sent American troops to aid in the suppression of the Boxer Rebellion in 1900. The American Samoa Islands became a possession of the United States February 13, 1900, by virtue of a tripartite treaty with Great Britain and Germany.

The Panama Canal Zone was ceded to the United States by the Republic of Panama, in 1904. Intervention in the Caribbean gave the United States "virtual protectorates" over Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) in 1907, Nicaragua in 1913, and the Republic of Haiti in 1915. The American Virgin Islands were purchased from Denmark in 1917.

Midway and Johnson Islands, between Hawaii and Guam; Kingman, Palmyra, Howland, Baker, Jarvis, Swains, Christmas, Canton and Enderbury Islands (the last three under United States and British joint control) between Hawaii and Samoa; and the Corn Islands in the Caribbean have been added at various times to the overseas domain.

Naval defense plans for the United States Empire have been well developed. Eastern continental and Caribbean bases assure supremacy over western Atlantic waters and Panama. Western continental bases and Panama form an "inner" Pacific defense zone; Dutch, Pearl, and Pago Pago Harbors form a "main" Pacific defense zone; while Guam and Manila complete a spearhead "outer" Pacific defense.



## 20. ALASKA, SAMOA ISLANDS, CHRISTMAS ISLAND

■ ALASKA'S importance to the United States is increasing with the years. Resources taken from its fields, its mines, and its waters have repaid a thousand times the \$7,200,000 purchase price, given Russia in 1867. At least six of the "fourteen strategic materials" listed by the United States War Board, as being "essential to national defense and welfare" and which must be obtained outside the United States, are available in Alaska. Those materials, as reported available in Alaska by the United States Department of the Interior in 1939, are: antimony, chromium, manganese, nickel, tin, and tungsten.

Alaska will further contribute to United States national defense. The United States Government has arranged for the establishment of three naval bases on Alaskan shores—at Dutch Harbor, Kodiak, and Sitka. They will serve as the northern "latch" for the mighty naval defense gate, hinged on the Hawaiian Islands and swinging across the North Pacific. Alaska lies a mere fifty miles across Bering Strait from Asiatic U.S.S.R.

The biggest industry in Alaska is fishing—it furnishes a fifth of the total United States catch. Salmon, taken in all the south and southwestern waters, constitutes the biggest take. The

Pribilof Islands fur-seal rookery is the greatest in the world, and is now protected by international treaty. Alaska's southern coastal lands are well forested, but the forests decrease with distance inland and finally fade into the treeless tundra waste of the north. Commercial agriculture holds no startling future promise for Alaska. The Matanuska Valley rehabilitation venture (1935) has not yet proven successful. It is the "demographic emptiness" that is Alaska's greatest menace today—a mere 60,000 people are year-around residents in that potentially rich territory.

The Eastern Samoa Islands, in mid-South Pacific, came into United States possession in 1900, by virtue of the tripartite treaty with Great Britain and Germany. Those islands lie 4,000 miles from both San Francisco and Manila, about 2,200 miles south of Hawaii. Pago Pago harbor is an important United States naval station and commands the South Seas portion of the Pacific.

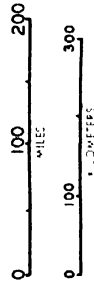
Christmas Island is an obscure bit of land in mid-Pacific whose only importance is a possible steppingstone for future transportation and communication systems.





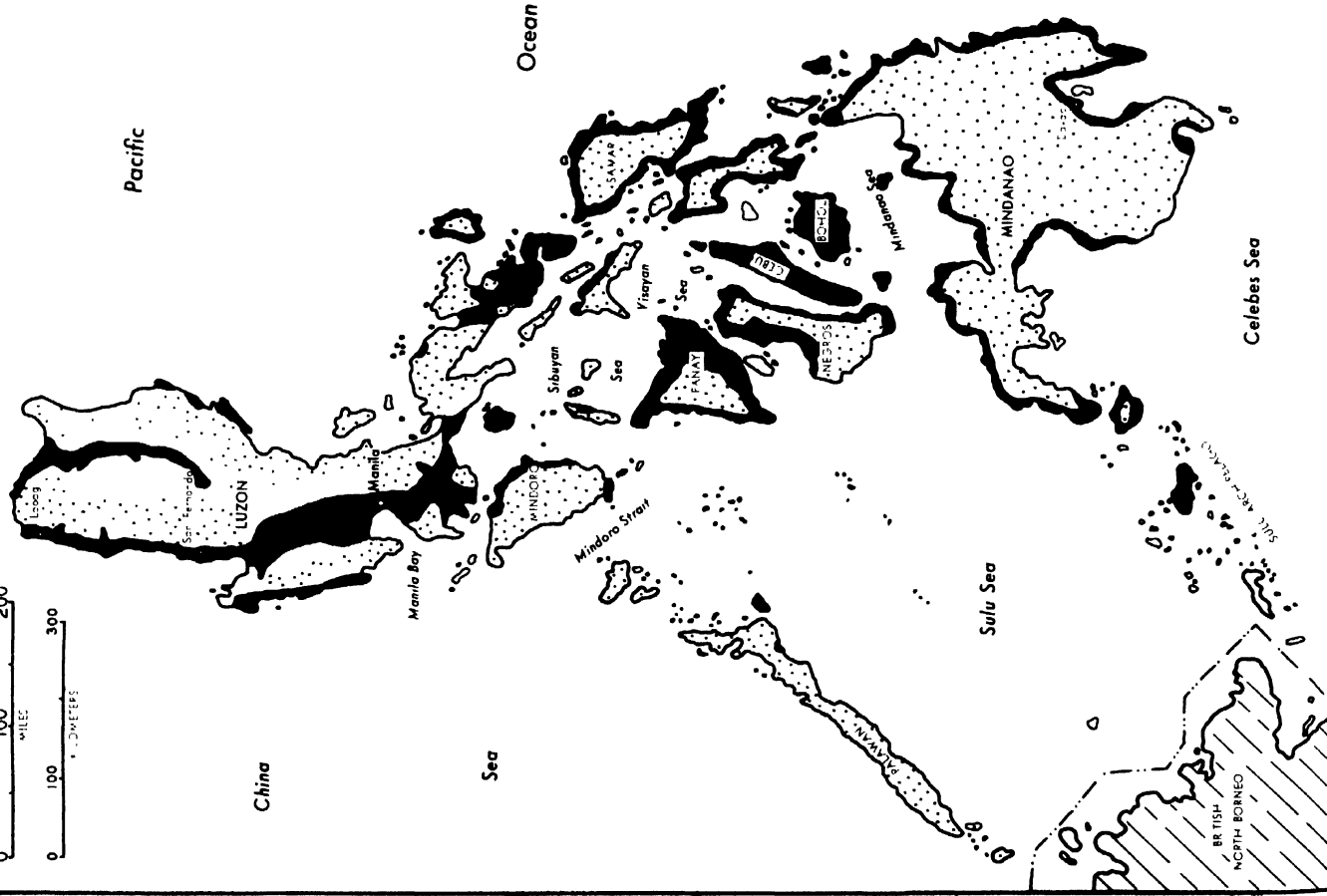
# PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

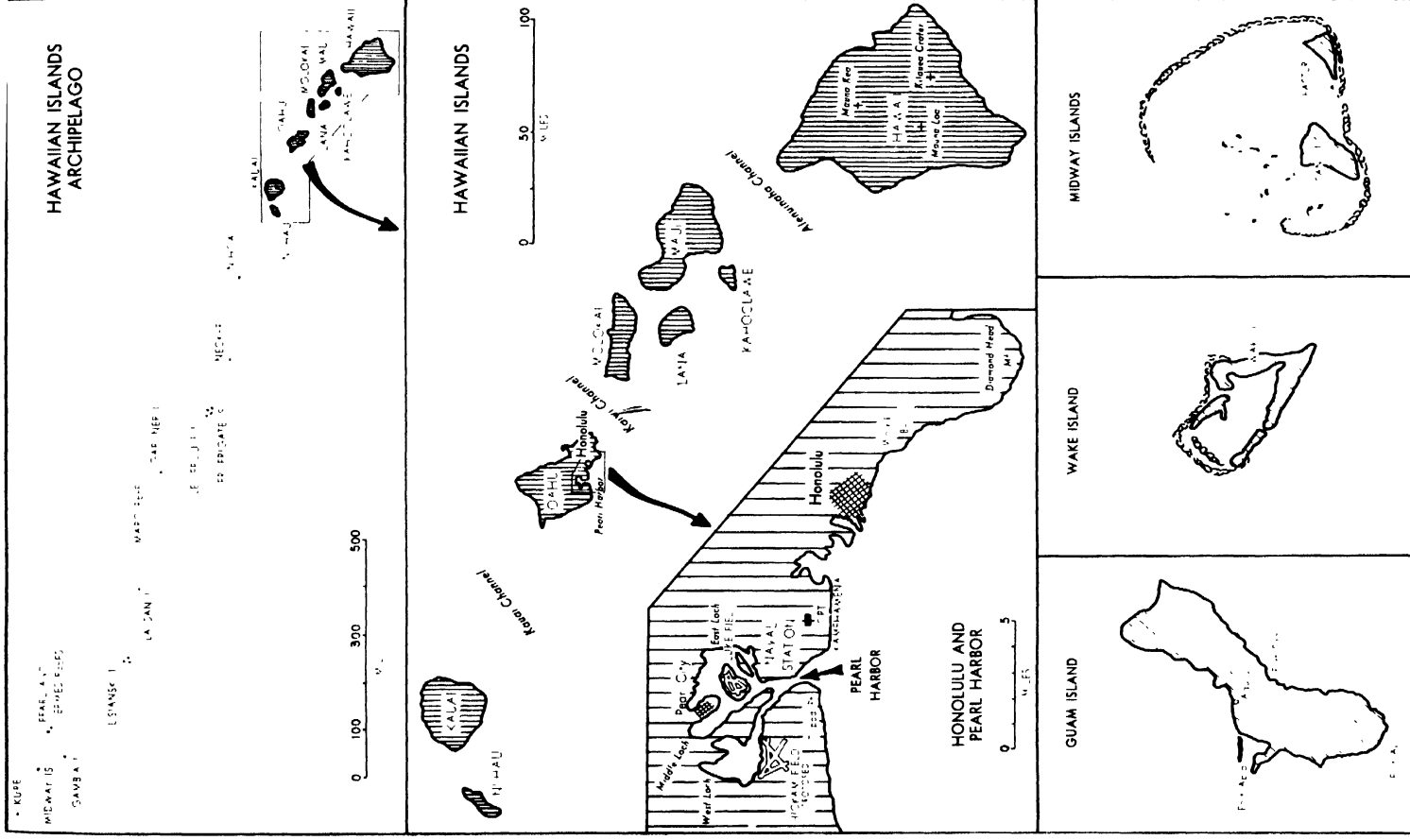
ARABLE AND GRAZING LAND  
TIMBER OR RULWOOD



Balintang Channel

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO





## 21. PHILIPPINE, HAWAIIAN, GUAM, WAKE, AND MIDWAY ISLANDS

■ THE Philippine Islands, discovered by Magellan (1521), conquered by Spain (1565), and ceded to the United States at the end of the Spanish-American War (1898), are now on the threshold of complete independence which is planned for 1945. Because of their commercial and strategic value many people doubt that Philippine independence would long endure, and question whether the United States has a moral "right" to cut them adrift now even at their own insistence. They would be tempting fate for any empire kettle.

The United States would lose a good customer in the 16,000,000 Filipinos; it would risk the loss of an important source of tropical materials: sugar, manila fiber, coconuts, and tropical timber; and it would lose a potentially ideal environment for the production of natural rubber. Furthermore, the United States would lose the spearhead to its naval defense in the Pacific. Reciprocal free trade still exists with the Commonwealth of the Philippines, except that high annual quotas are now set up. Immigration is now restricted to a maximum quota of 50 persons annually from the Philippine Islands, as though they were a foreign country.

Approximately two-thirds of the land area is in forest, while but 12 percent (potentially 50 percent) is arable. This cultivated area produces: rice (half of the crop area), sugar, corn,

manila fiber, coconuts, and tobacco. Coal, iron ore, copper, gold and silver, and petroleum exist in varying quantities, but have not been developed—time and capital are the prime necessities in Philippine development of the resources of the forest, the field, and the mine.

The Hawaiian Islands, at the crossroads of the Pacific, were taken under the broadening American Flag, by their own petition, in 1898. To this group must be added the geologically and geographically related Midway Islands to the northwest, collectively referred to as the Hawaiian Islands Archipelago. These small specks of land in mid-Pacific, embracing a mixed population of some 411,000, possess a triple importance to the United States. They are rapidly becoming a luxury tourist mecca; they are quantity producers of two tropical foodstuffs; sugar and pineapples; and they today hold the great key to "United States Pacific defense." Pearl Harbor naval base is geographically unequaled in all the Pacific and physically unsurpassed in all the world. The Hawaiian Islands are the West Wall of the United States.

Isolated Guam and Wake Islands, with the Midway Islands, form a strategic series of steppingstones between the Philippine and Hawaiian groups.

## 22. PANAMA, PUERTO RICO AND VIRGIN ISLANDS

■ THE development of the United States into a “two-ocean” nation, the promises of new markets across the Pacific, and a rapidly growing trade with all parts of Latin America, early focused attention, on the necessity of a water link connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The Spanish-American War aided substantially in crystallizing these demands for a canal, for such a water passage was absolutely necessary in time of war, if United States was not willing to maintain a full navy in both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

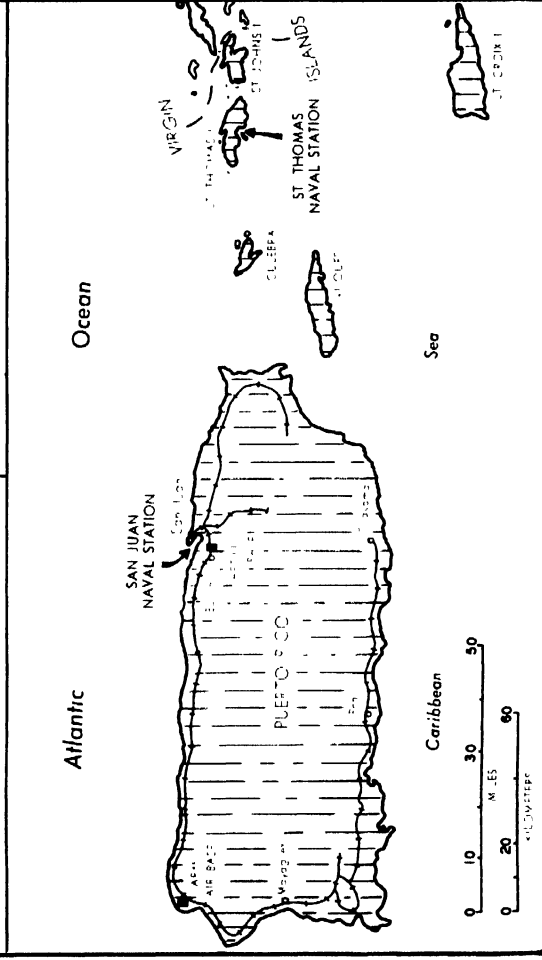
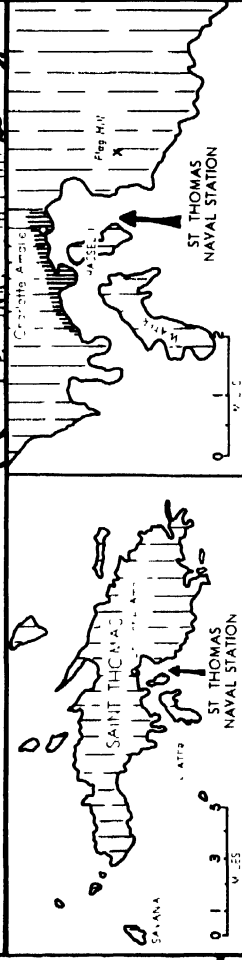
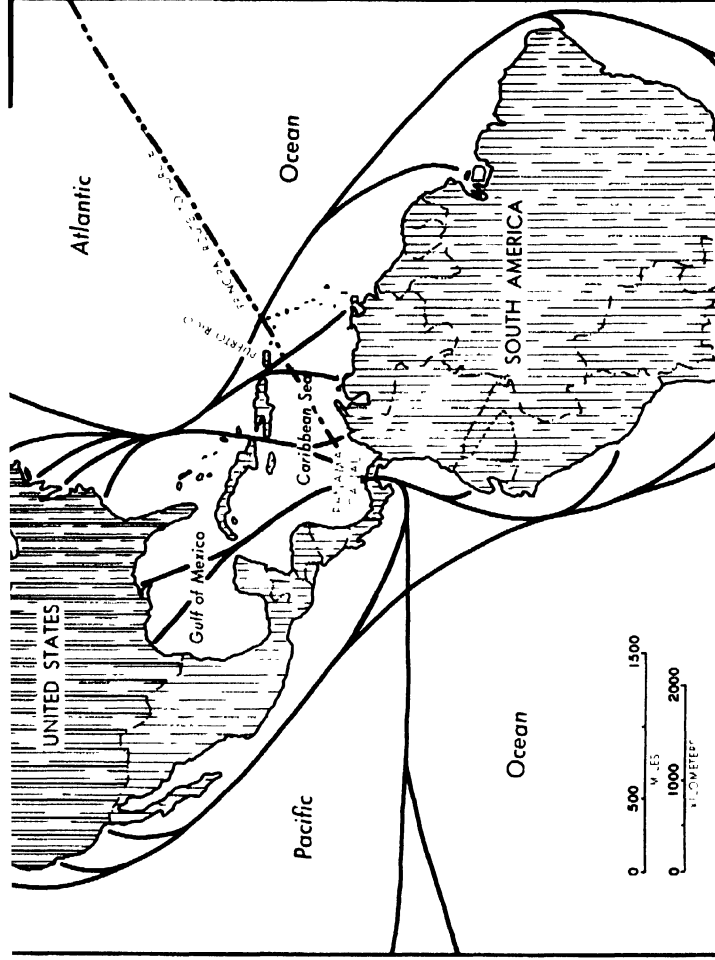
Panama Canal “construction rights” were granted to the United States, in 1903, by a treaty signed with the then fifteen-day old Republic of Panama. Panama had broken away from Colombia, had set up a republic which was immediately recognized by the United States, and had signed away the Canal Zone rights within a fortnight. The United States was permanently granted the use of a ten-mile-wide strip across the isthmus in return for \$10,000,000 and an annual rental of \$250,000.

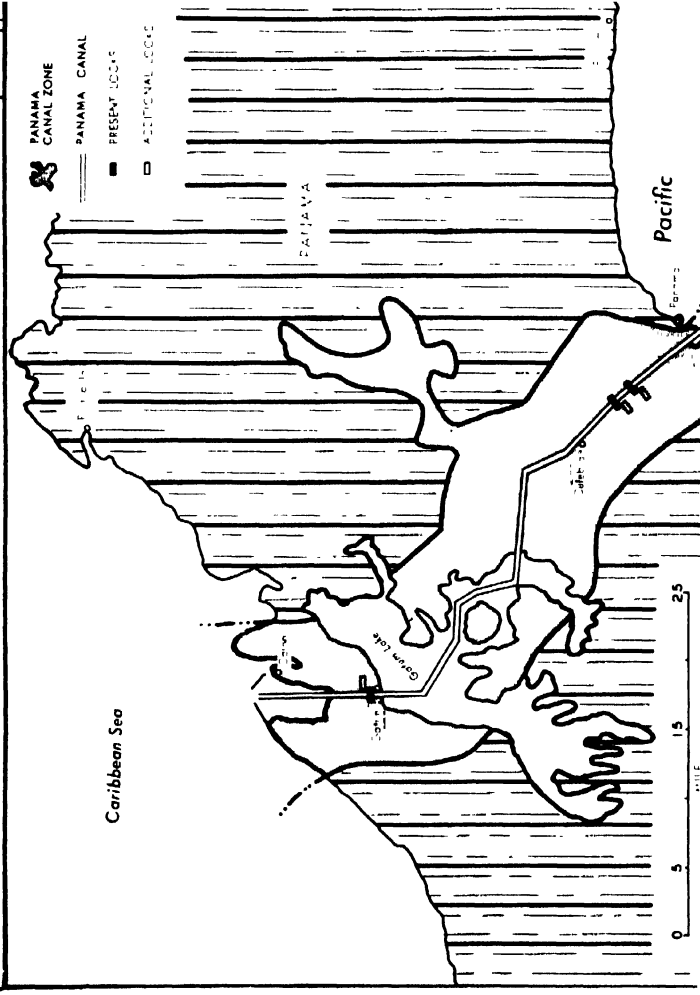
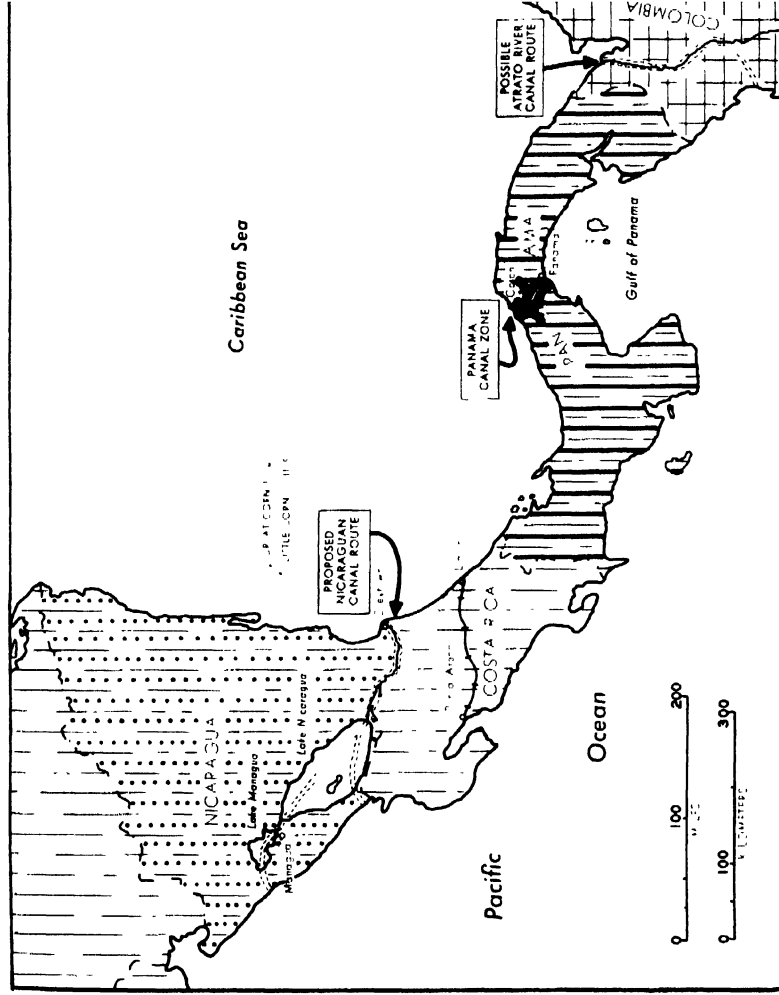
Other possible canal routes through the land barrier had been considered prior to the Panama Canal construction: the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in Mexico (735 feet high) [outside this map]; the Lake Nicaragua and riverway (153 feet high),

and the Atrato River valley of Colombia. The route across Panama (290 feet high) excels all others because it is much shorter and because the climate there is least objectionable.

The Canal, as opened to traffic on August 15, 1914, is of the lake-and-lock type, with an approximate total length of fifty miles and a minimum channel depth of forty feet. The canal today is equipped with parallel twin locks at three points—making in effect a double-track waterway between the oceans. Additional locks (and channels) are now being constructed capable of clearing the largest vessels afloat or likely to be built for years to come. This third set of locks is to be considerably removed from the existing structures to give added protection against mishaps caused by nature or by sabotage.

Puerto Rico was annexed in 1898, following the Spanish-American War. The Virgin Islands were purchased from Denmark in 1917, a fully justified expenditure if for no other reason than to keep the strategically located harbor of St. Thomas out of foreign hands. St. Thomas has been strongly fortified and stands astride the principal gateway for European-Panama traffic. It is the United States’ outermost stronghold in the eastern Caribbean.





## 23. CARIBBEAN LANDS

■ NATIONAL DEFENSE, commercial relations, and political implications condition United States interests in the Caribbean.

Events current with the Spanish-American War (1898) quickened United States interest in the Caribbean area and preceded our subsequent steady penetration. Puerto Rico was acquired from Spain in 1898 (recognized in Treaty of Paris, 1899). Cuba, in being freed from Spain, became a virtual (Platt Amendment of 1901) protectorate or dependency of the United States in 1898. The Platt Amendment was abrogated in 1934. In 1903, the Republic of Panama gained empty independence from Colombia, for coincidentally the United States gained general supervision over the Republic, and secured interoceanic canal rights and a strip of territory 10 miles wide across the Isthmus of Panama. The Panama Canal was opened in 1914. Intervention in Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) in 1907 led to supervision of finances and in 1916 to military occupation. Nicaragua, because of revolutions that affected United States investments, became a virtual protectorate in 1913. That country further granted to the United States in 1916 rights in a hypothetical transoceanic canal and several naval bases. In the Black Republic of Haiti events led to "supervision of finances and military affairs" in 1915. The American Virgin Islands were purchased in 1917 from Denmark at a cost of \$25,000,000 (at the same time the United States renounced to Denmark all claims on the northwest coast of Greenland).

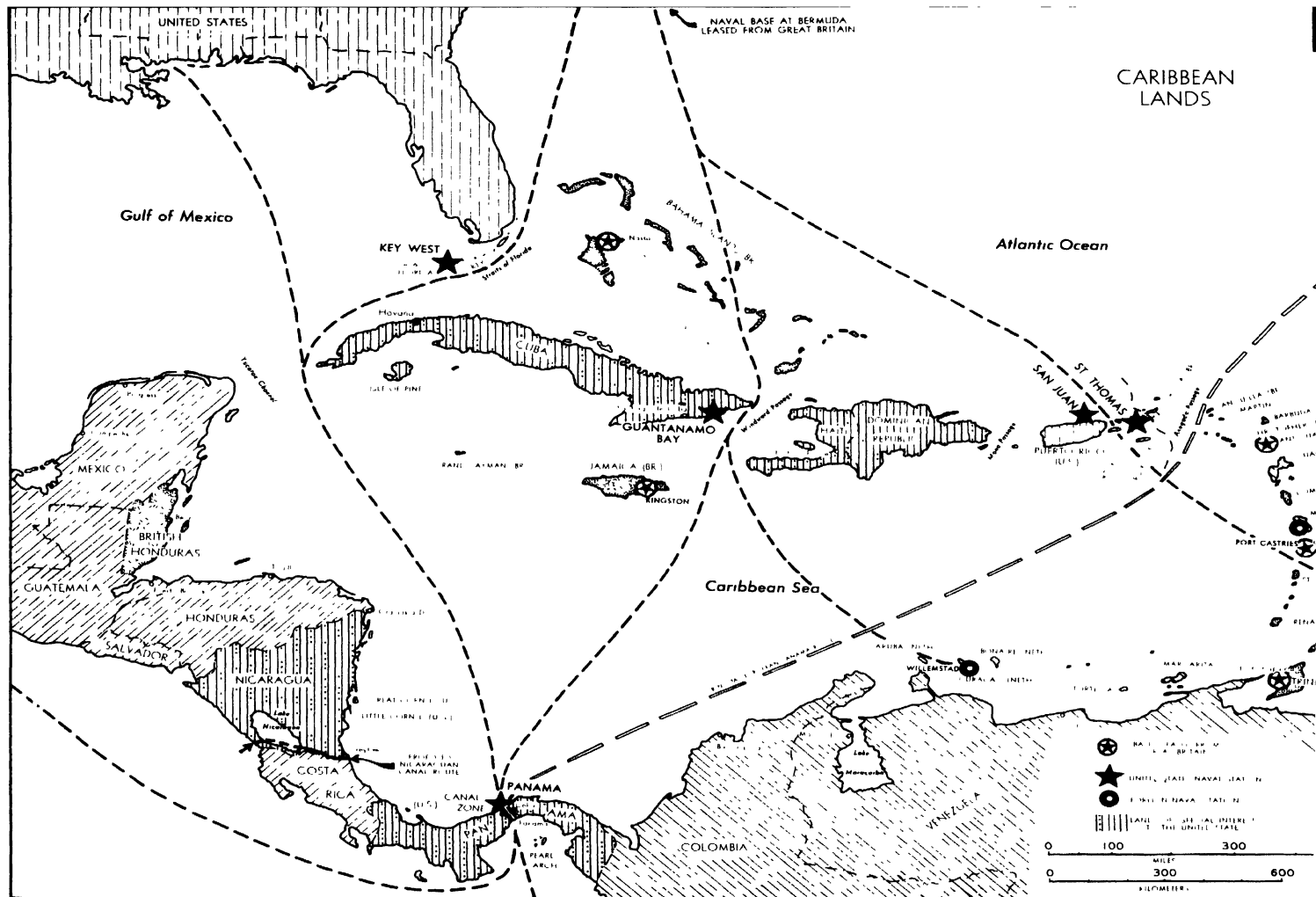
The Caribbean Islands, 1,500 miles of them, stretch from the shores of the United States to South America in an impressive chain of natural defenses for the Panama Canal. Key West dominates the Strait of Florida and Yucatan Channel; Guantanamo Bay, leased from Cuba, stands guard over Windward Passage; while St. Thomas, in the Virgin Islands, lies between and literally astride Mona Passage and Anegada Passage. Ad-

ditional new bases now complete the defense chain—as anchor islands close to South America—on Antigua, Saint Lucia and on Trinidad. The Canal Zone itself is well fortified.

Commercially, our dominant interest in the Caribbean is cane sugar. Cuba, Haiti, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and St. Croix supply us with this product. Further stimulation has recently been added to our interests by the modernization and rapid expansion of tropical fruit production and trade. Other tropical products, for which we are now so dependent on the Far East, could be developed here for strategic purposes: quinine, manila fiber, and coconuts. Petroleum is also playing a leading part in promoting United States interest in the Caribbean region.

Great Britain has a ring of possessions around the Caribbean from British Honduras (on the mainland) eastward through Jamaica and the Bahamas to the island of Trinidad. France and the Netherlands also have minor possessions. There is some American sentiment in favor of taking over the British and French possessions in payment of war debts owed to the United States, by those countries. An Inter-American Conference of Foreign Ministers, representing the 21 American Republics, convened at Havana on July 21, 1940, for the purpose of jointly discussing Pan-American problems posed by the war. One of the three principal points on the conference agenda was: the future status of European possessions in the New World. Agreement was reached on a "collective trusteeship"—a trusteeship that would govern the possessions in case of emergency.

United States political penetration into the Caribbean has at all times paralleled the defense and economic development; the United States has taken one step at a time along a natural road. Geographical proximity has made possible—even demanded—penetration. The United States must dominate the Caribbean, or some foreign power may dominate the United States.





## 24. MIDDLE AMERICA

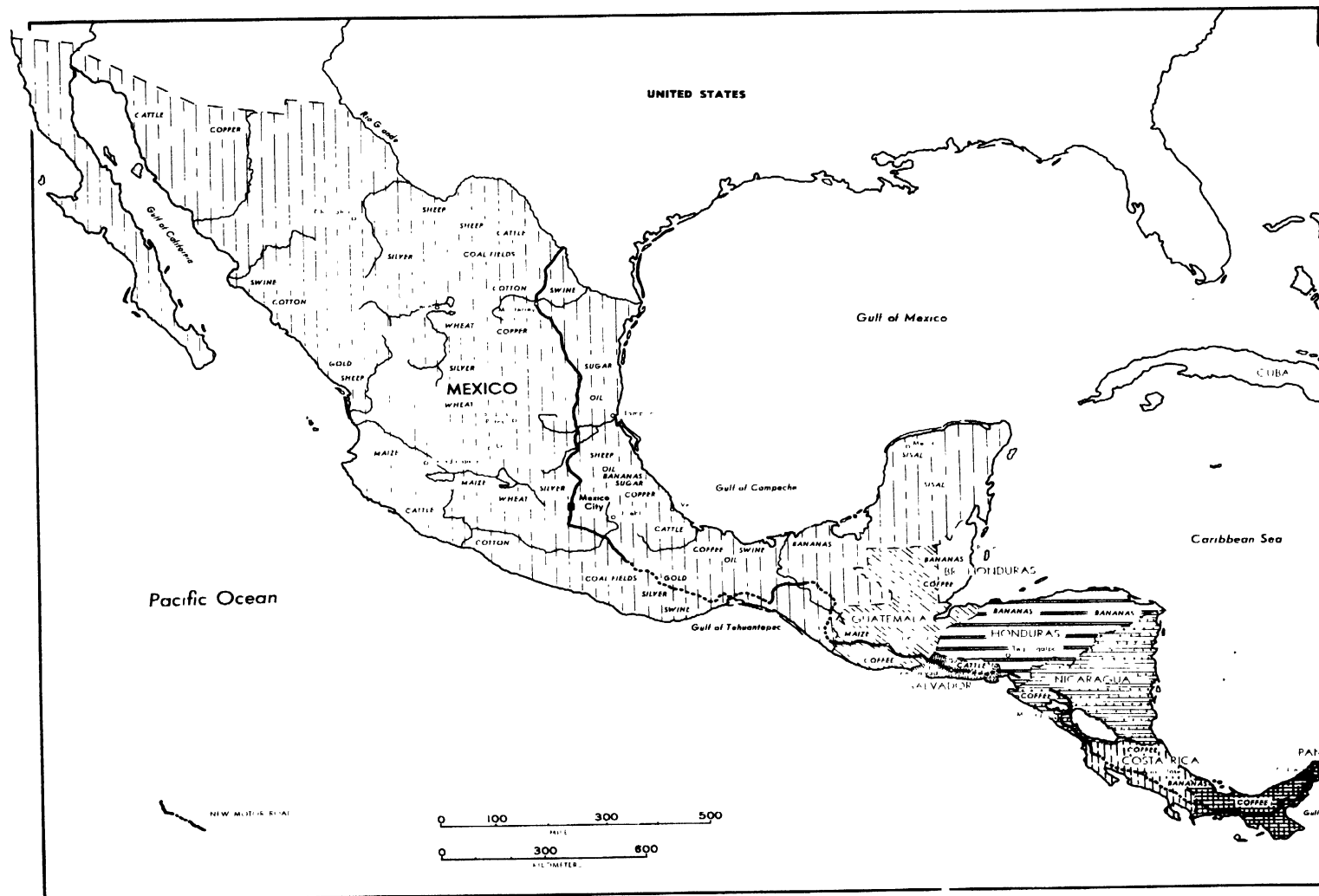
■ BETWEEN the Rio Grande and Panama, from the northern desert wastes to the steaming tropics, there are 27,000,000 people divided among seven republics and one empire colony. Natural barriers stand between these political units to hinder and often obstruct direct intercommunication. There is planned, and partly completed, a new motor road running the length of Middle America and joining all the republics. Commercial investments plus expedient political intervention have tended to draw the United States into close relations with most of these nations.

Mexico, with nearly three-quarters of the people of Middle America, depends primarily upon an agricultural and stock-raising economy. In addition to subsistence production, Mexico produces for export half of the world's sisal, plus quantities of bananas and other tropical fruits. Mining is an important industry, with Mexican mines accounting for 40 percent of the world's silver output and lesser amounts of gold, copper, lead, antimony, mercury, etc. Petroleum production in Mexico is seventh in the world. Both the mining and petroleum industries have been developed and controlled in great part by foreign capital. In the late 1930s, Mexican expropriation of foreign-owned properties and interests swept through railroad and agrarian holdings and finally resulted in seizures of American,

British, and Dutch oil lands. As a sovereign state Mexico had the right to such action; nevertheless, a grave international situation was precipitated. In March, 1940, two experts were appointed by the Mexican Government to evaluate the expropriated properties in preparation to making indemnity payments. In May, 1940, the first indemnity payments were made; an American oil company was the recipient.

The other half-dozen Middle American republics lie between Mexico and continental South America. Their mountainous and broken terrains balk efforts at unification: each remains a separate and independent nation without appreciable contact with its close neighbors. These Central American republics, steaming tropical forestlands, are dedicated to plantation agriculture: bananas on the coastal lowlands and coffee on the mountain highlands.

Here United States interests have penetrated far into the political and economic structures of the countries and the peoples. Commercial investments, financial supervision, and political implications, even with armed forces, have all combined to create and preserve United States control. Here virtual protectorateships have been established over Nicaragua and Panama and reciprocal trade treaties or agreements have been signed with each of the republics.



## 25. SOUTH AMERICA

■ THE political evolution of the South American republics is typical of all new continents. Spain and Portugal relinquished their holds on the continent early in the nineteenth century. Boundary and territorial disputes have since marked every stage of history with strife and local wars.

The longest frontier, that of Brazil's, faces every political area in South America except Chile and Ecuador. Consequently Brazil's conflicts have been most numerous and the territories gained most varied:

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) From Uruguay—1851   | (5) From Argentina 1895 |
| (2) From Venezuela 1859 | (6) From Bolivia—1903   |
| (3) From Bolivia—1867   | (7) From Ecuador 1904   |
| (4) From Paraguay—1872  | (8) From Colombia 1909  |

Chile's expansion was at the expense of Bolivia and Peru:

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| (a) Bolivia to Chile—1884                                | (c) Retained by Chile—1929 |
| (b) Peru to Chile—1884                                   | (d) Chile to Peru 1929     |
| (c and d) Occupied by Chile 1879-1929, disputed by Peru. |                            |

The lands between Venezuela and British Guiana (I) were disputed until 1899, when Venezuela relinquished its claim.

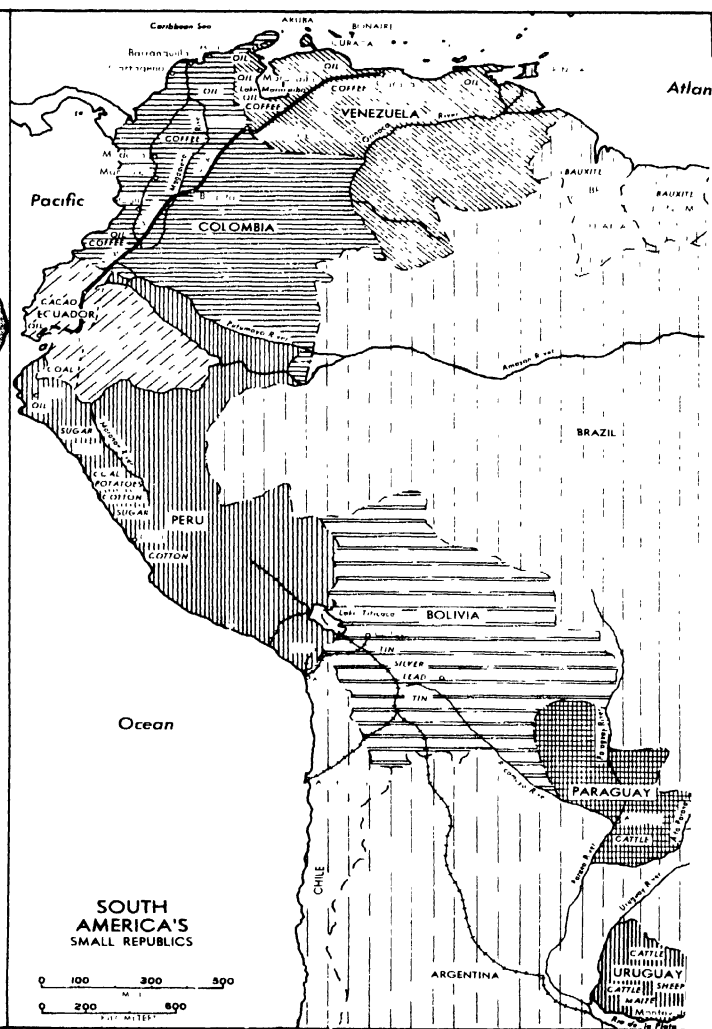
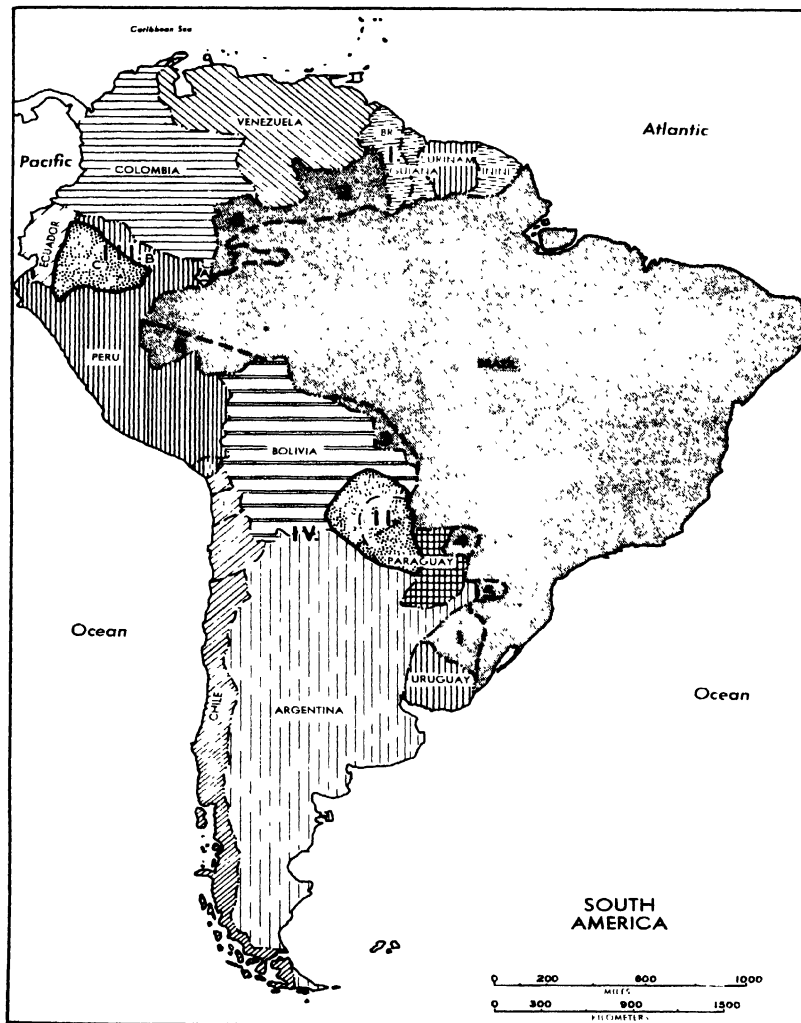
The recent war between Bolivia and Paraguay, over the disputed Gran Chaco (II), ended with an agreement for the division of that territory. The new boundary, fixed October 10, 1938, awarded Paraguay the bulk of the Chaco and blocks Bolivia off from navigable Paraguay River waters. The new

frontier traverses sterile country—a natural boundary—and so may be permanent.

A vast territory (III), at the headwaters of the Amazon, has long been stubbornly contested by Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador. Peru and Colombia settled their differences with Colombia gaining a tongue of territory (A) fronting on the Amazon while Peru gained possession of lands (B) south of the Putumayo River. The territorial issue between Peru and Ecuador (C) promises early settlement by mediation. Ecuador has administered this area throughout colonial days.

Bolivia and Argentina have an open boundary question (IV) involving an area of little value; yet it is a potential war germ.

The republics of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay have not developed economically or politically, as their neighbors Argentina, Brazil, and Chile have. Limited size, restricted "effective areas," and lack of varied resources to promote a balanced economy all combine to relegate these nations to secondary positions. Each nation's development is closely knit around some characteristic economy: Venezuela is a ranking petroleum producer; Colombia is famous for fine coffees; Ecuador produces cacao; Peru has sizable petroleum and cotton productions; Bolivia has minerals; and Paraguay and Uruguay each support stock-raising industries.



## 26. THE A, B, C COUNTRIES

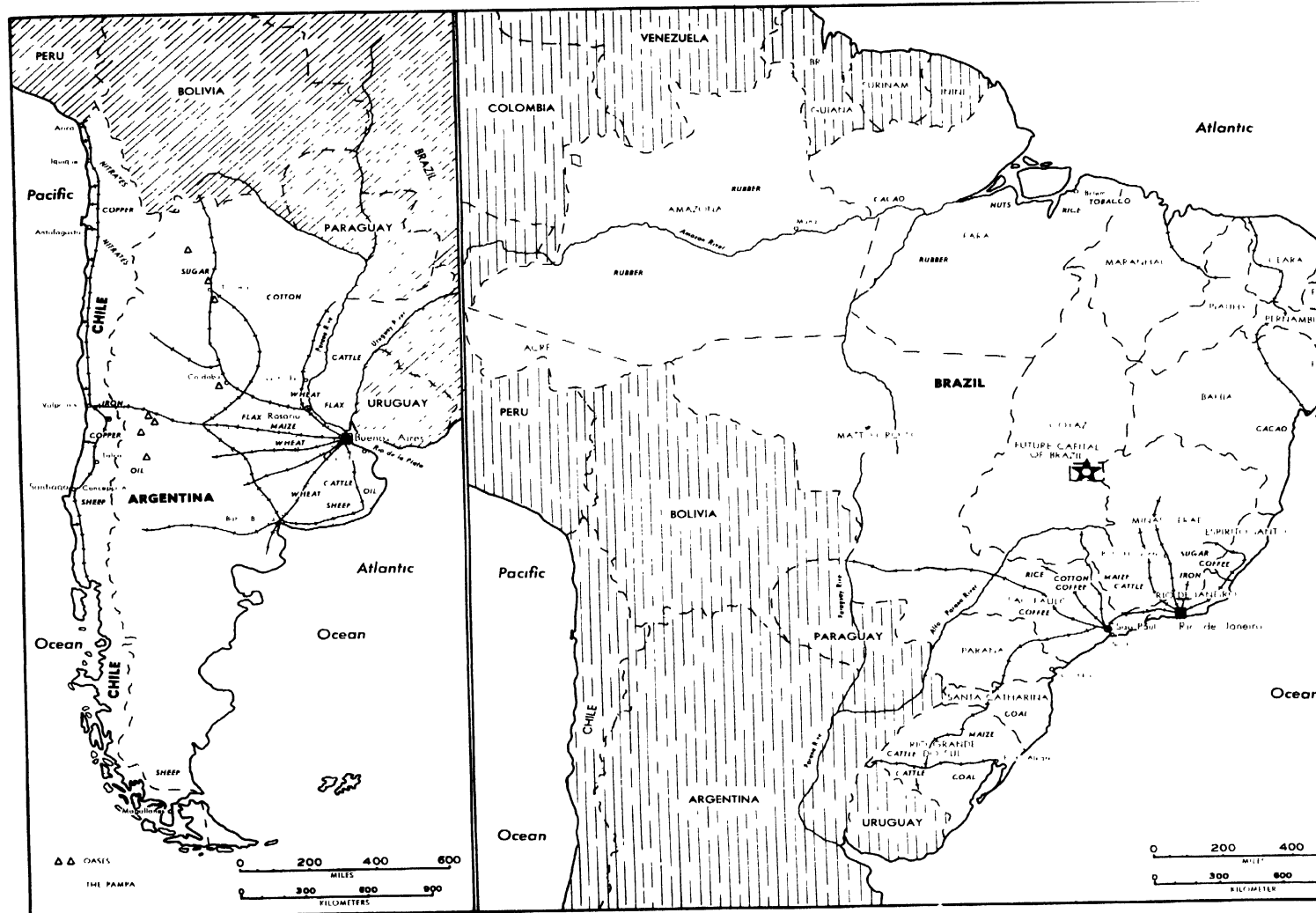
■ THE A, B, C countries, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, are the most progressive of the South American Republics. There is keen rivalry among them, but it follows the lines of competition in economic and cultural progress rather than in political power and domination. Argentina and Chile are dominantly Spanish, while Brazil is Portuguese.

Argentina, a young progressive country, ranks first in commercial importance among the republics of Latin America, yet ranks second in size and population. Unfavorable climate in the north and south, absence of sizable rivers and good harbors in the south, and the natural mountain barriers in the west combine to concentrate Argentine development and life to regions adjacent to the Rio de la Plata. Around this estuary are the *pampas*—economically the most important natural region in all South America. This heart of the Argentine is a broad, grass-carpeted, fertile plain and needs only the hand of man to make it produce: flax, corn, wheat, pork, beef, and hides. Industrial Europe and the United States depend heavily upon the pampas for foods and rawstuffs. The Argentine is capable of great production development and is also capable of absorbing many more products from the outside. The question of the future is: Who will get this trade, the United States or Europe?

Brazil, areally the fourth largest state in the world—exceeded only by U.S.S.R., China and Canada—ranks second in commercial importance in South America. This empire-sized republic is nine-tenths within the tropics and possesses but relatively

small sections suitable for habitation and utilization. Half of the country supports a dense rain forest sparsely peopled by native Indians and Negroes. Uncomfortable thoughts are stirring in Brazilian minds today, thoughts of the perils which may grow out of these vast “empty spaces,” if Brazil does not go into and “possess the land.” Development of new crops, plus the old, established ones, has recently freed the country from dependence on a few commodities. Now rubber and cacao in Amazonia; coffee, cotton, and rice in East Brazil; and corn, meat, and wool in southeast Brazil dominate. Coffee has furnished Brazil the bulk of its export for a hundred years; today nearly three-quarters of the world’s coffee supply is furnished by this country alone.

Chile, a 2,600-mile ribbon of land squeezed into the hundred miles between sea and mountains, is the third South American republic commercially. Hot, parched deserts; warm, fertile Central Valley agriculture; and cold, damp woodlands constitute the north-to-south sequence of landscape pictures of Chile. From the desert comes 95 percent of the world’s natural nitrates, 15 percent of the world’s copper, and much iodine; from the Valley farms come small grains, grape products, and dairy produce; and from the South come wool and mutton. The nation’s outlook has always been to the sea; consequently interior transportation lacks development. Half a hundred ports have developed along the coast, but none with a good natural harbor.



## 27. GREAT LAKES INLAND WATERWAY

■ THE Great Lakes reach far into the rich interior of continental United States. They serve in a limited capacity, however, for they are partially isolated from ocean-going trade by shallows in the St. Lawrence River, between Lake Ontario and Montreal. If the St. Lawrence were made navigable for ocean commerce, then wheat from the United States and Canadian grasslands, iron ore from Superior, manufactured goods from Chicago, Detroit, and the lower lakes industrial centers could flow out for direct exchange with foreign market goods.

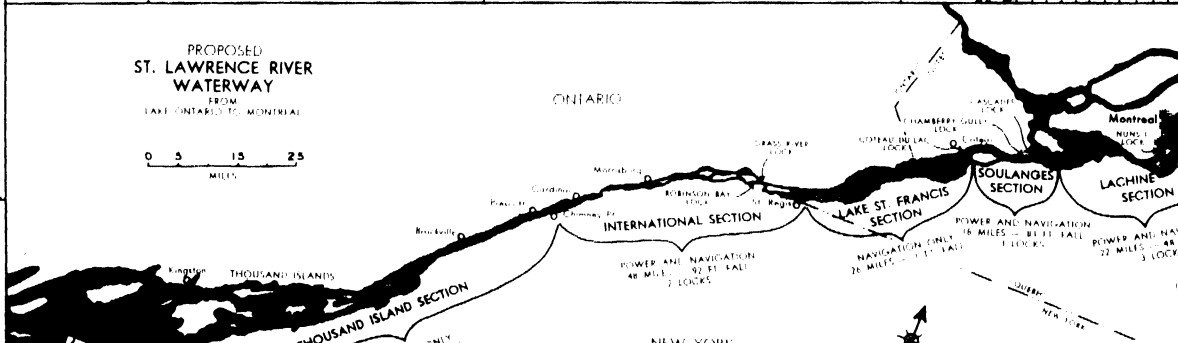
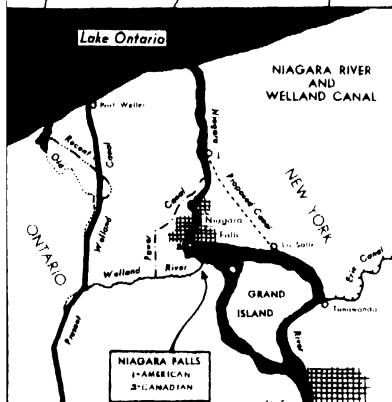
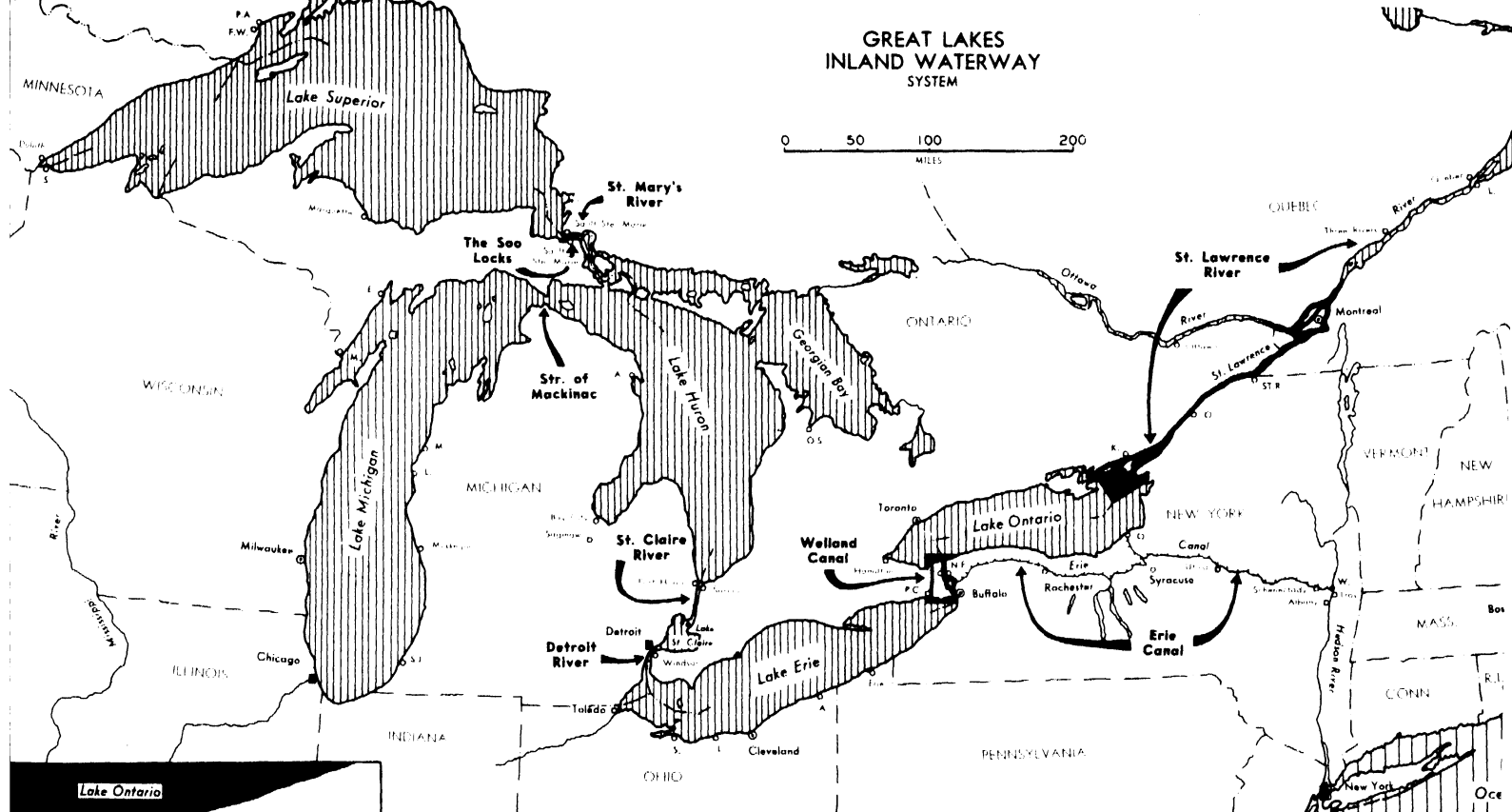
Considerable improvement has made the waterway usable within and between all of the lakes themselves. The 21-foot fall through St. Mary's River, between Lakes Superior and Huron, is overcome by the Soo Locks. The Soo Locks moved more shipping (tonnage) in 1937 than did the Panama, Suez, and Welland Canals combined. This tonnage was largely bulky products: minerals, ores, wheat, and lumber. Lakes Michigan and Huron, connected by the Straits of Mackinac, have the same surface level. Between Lakes Huron and Erie the 8.5-foot fall is spread through the St. Claire River and Lake and the Detroit River. The new Welland Canal, opened August 6, 1932, facilitates ship traffic around Niagara Falls and over the 326-foot barrier between Lakes Erie and Ontario. The canal is wholly

in Canada, is 27.6 miles long and 25-27 feet deep, has seven locks, and operates without toll. From Lake Ontario to Montreal (area considered for development), the fall is 226 feet, to be overcome by lock systems. From Montreal to the Sea the fall is 20 feet. Open navigation dates on the Great Lakes waterway system are: April 18 to December 19 above Welland, and April 26 to December 9 below Welland.

The projected St. Lawrence Deep Waterway and Hydroelectric Development is mostly in international sections of the river and, therefore, requires joint action of the two countries concerned. Plans and treaties exist that satisfy engineers and diplomats of both countries. They provide for a 27 foot channel (now 14 feet), eight locks, power generation installation, and full protection for all interests in the various sections of the river. Planned hydroelectric power generation would equal the power of an estimated 10 percent of all the bituminous coal mined in the United States annually.

The New York State Barge Canal (Erie) was opened in 1825 and stretches across New York State as another link in this great inland waterway system. It connects the Niagara River, above the falls, with the Hudson River and so the Atlantic.

# GREAT LAKES INLAND WATERWAY SYSTEM





## 28. CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

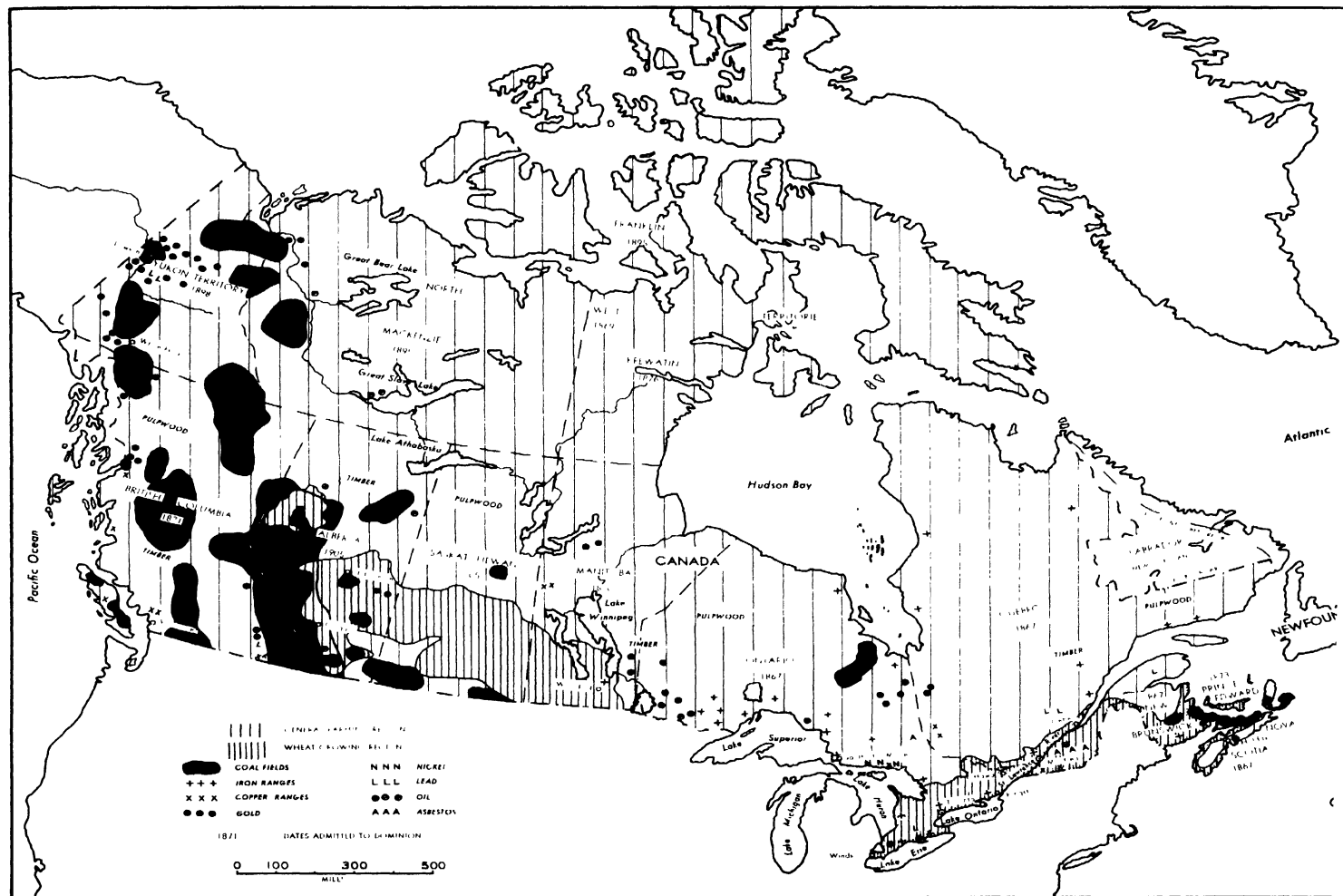
■ THE Dominion of Canada, created through the British North American Act of 1867, has since grown territorially slightly to exceed the United States in size. However, except for a relatively narrow belt bordering the United States, Canada is an almost trackless wilderness of forest and tundra waste. It is within this narrow belt of warm productive lands that most of Canada's 10,000,000 people live. Here Canada has a well-developed agricultural economy—general farming, fruit, vegetables, and dairying in the east, and wheat on the western prairie. Canada is the world's first-ranking wheat exporter. Mining is a profitable industry: particularly nickel, gold and silver, lead, zinc, and copper. Lumber, furs, and fish contribute materially to the wealth. But, most important to Canada is the manufacturing industry which dominates the life of the Dominion and which is clustered along the lower Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway from Windsor to Quebec. The far-flung and disassociated agricultural and industrial regions are bound together by transcontinental rails and roads. Were it not for these slender bonds the individual regions might turn to their counterparts across the border—and in a short time become economically integral parts of them.

The mutual boundary is an important trading counter, but of equal importance is the joint development and utilization of natural resources upon it—the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Navigation and Power undertaking planned for the near future.

Newfoundland, England's oldest colony, relinquished its Dominion rights to the mother country in December, 1933, for an indefinite period of years until it might again become self-supporting. Newfoundland's inability to meet demands on a \$90,000,000 national debt precipitated the drastic action; Great Britain assumed the debt and satisfied all creditors.

Newfoundland is particularly important for its strategic location with relation to the important fishing banks of the North Atlantic. Fishing is the first industry for the quarter-million Newfoundlanders. Lumbering and mining are fast developing. A quarter-million people with a foreign trade of \$60,000,000 is unusual.

Labrador has always been governed by Newfoundland. Its boundary with Canada, always in controversy, was finally settled by a decision of the Privy Council at London in 1927. The interior is heavily timbered and laden with minerals, as yet undeveloped.



## 29. EUROPE

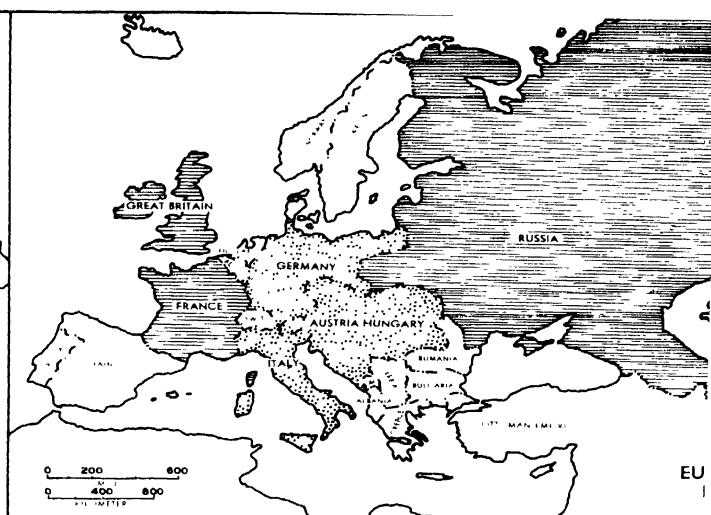
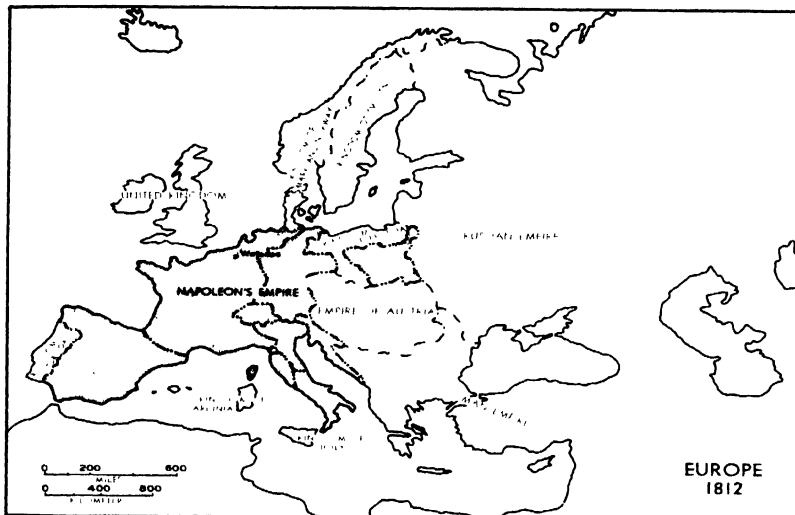
■ NAPOLEON succeeded in drawing most of western and central Europe into one immense empire under his control. Death came to this empire at the hands of the British, at Waterloo. The seeds of Italian unification and German creation found fertile soil soon after the fall of Napoleon's Empire.

The Europe of 1914 was beset with but a single idea—a “balance of power.” This doctrine had been sensed a century before in the Congress of Vienna settlement of 1815. At the outbreak of the World War Europe was divided into two great armed camps: the alliance of Great Britain, France, and Russia and the alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. The necessary excuse was found and the two great alliances set to war, each to defeat and engulf the other—a struggle that eventually entangled the whole world in a bloody war. Italy broke its

ties with the Central Powers and joined the Allies in 1915.

The World War and its treaty settlements did much to Europe. Germany and Russia were altered somewhat, and Austria-Hungary was completely destroyed. No less than nine small states were created from original German, Russian, and Austro-Hungarian territories in eastern and middle Europe. A new principle—that of “self-determination”—was being toyed with, and on far too grand a scale.

The Europe of 1940 is still quite another thing from that of either 1914 or 1920. The Paris settlements brought no more than temporary peace to the nations of Europe; in fact it may be termed the “theme” of the great tragedy being produced in Europe today. The old doctrine of “balance of power” in Europe is posed once more.

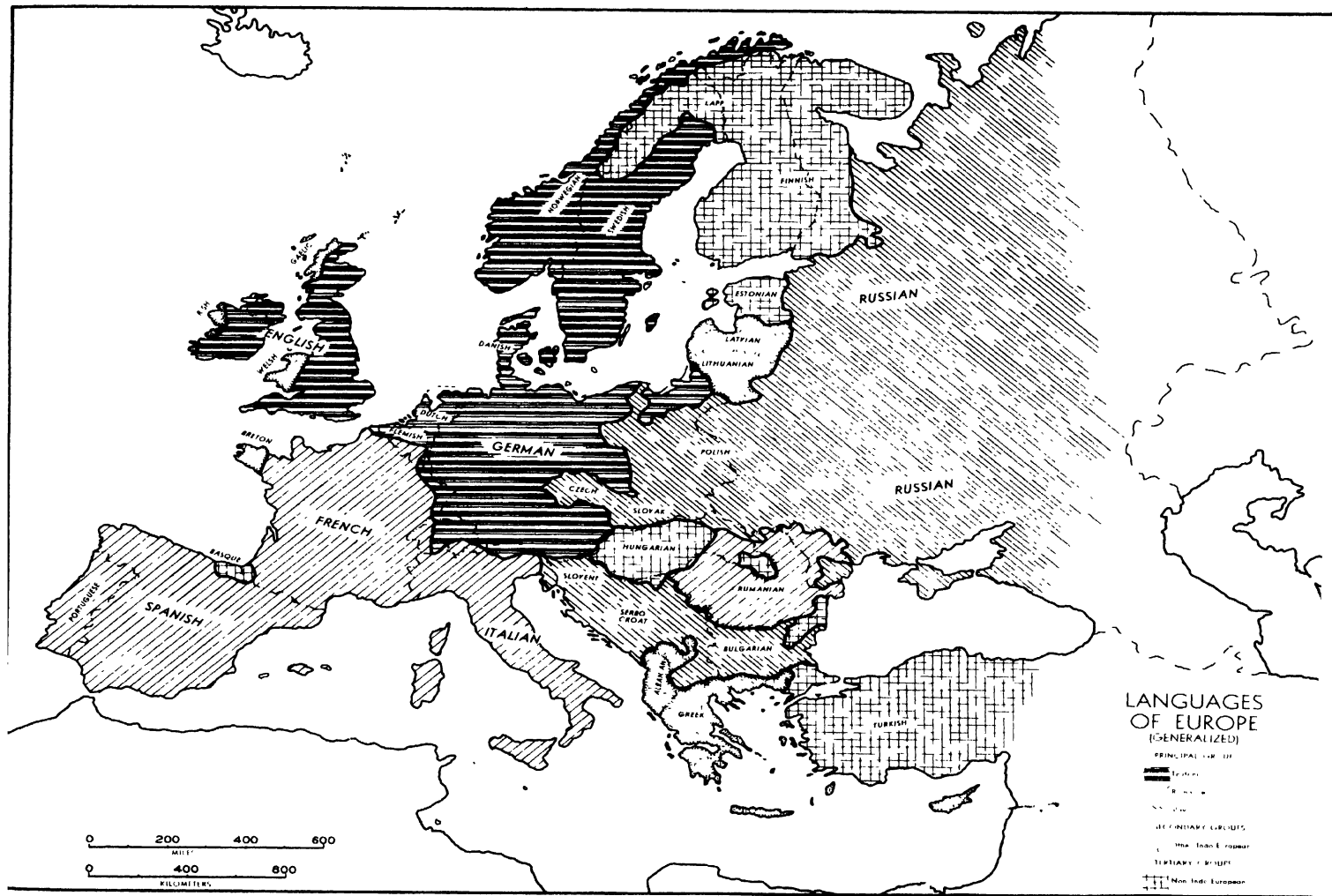


### 30. LANGUAGES OF EUROPE

■ IN the west the language blocks are large. The Teutonic block, comprising northwest Europe, includes the English, German, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, and Flemish languages. In the southwest and south of Europe is found the equally extensive Romance language block, comprising the French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, as well as Rumanian languages. Eastern Europe is dominated by the Slavic language block, yet is subdivided and dotted in intricate pattern. The Slavic block contains the Russian, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Slovene, Serbo-Croat, and Bulgarian languages.

Secondary Indo-European languages, adding complication to the already muddled situation, are, from west to east: Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, Breton, Latvian, Lithuanian, Albanian, and Greek. Still a third group adding appreciably to the intricacy of pattern is the non-Indo-European, comprising the Basque language of the West Pyrenees, the Lapp, Finnish and Estonian languages of the far northeast, the Hungarian language of the Magyar Plains, and the Turkish language of the southeast.

Thus it is evident that any attempt to draw political frontiers in conformity with language frontiers is fraught with trouble and ultimate failure on the continent of Europe.



## 31. EUROPE'S WAR DRESS

■ HERE Europe is arrayed in its most appropriate dress, arms and armor, without which it would be distinctly out of character. The continent is crisscrossed with land defense "ditches and walls," packed closely with airdromes, and tightly encircled with scores of naval stations.

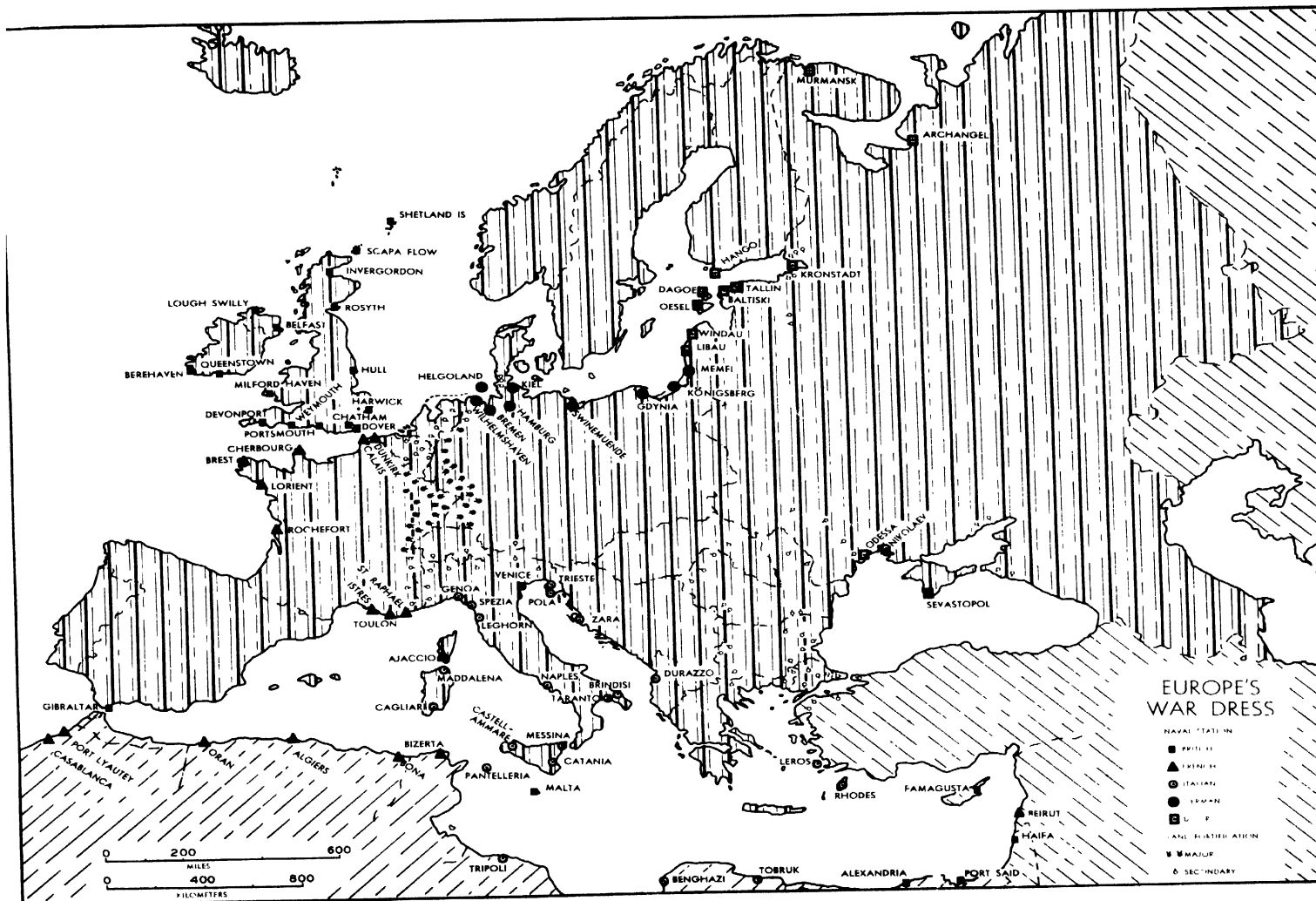
Five of the world's seven Great Powers are located in Europe, with less than four air hours of space separating them one from another.

ON LAND: The fortified land defenses vary from ultraelabo-

rate catacomb-and-fortress works to simple trench-and-machine-gun nests. These are the historic front lines of war.

ON SEA: The many seas, gulfs, and bays lend themselves magnificently to naval strategy, and the several nations have studded their coasts with naval stations at every strategic spot.

IN THE AIR: The airplane, with its great speed, long range, and adaptability, has made a potential target of every foot of the continent of Europe. No longer is any country or region immune from war because of strategic geographical location.



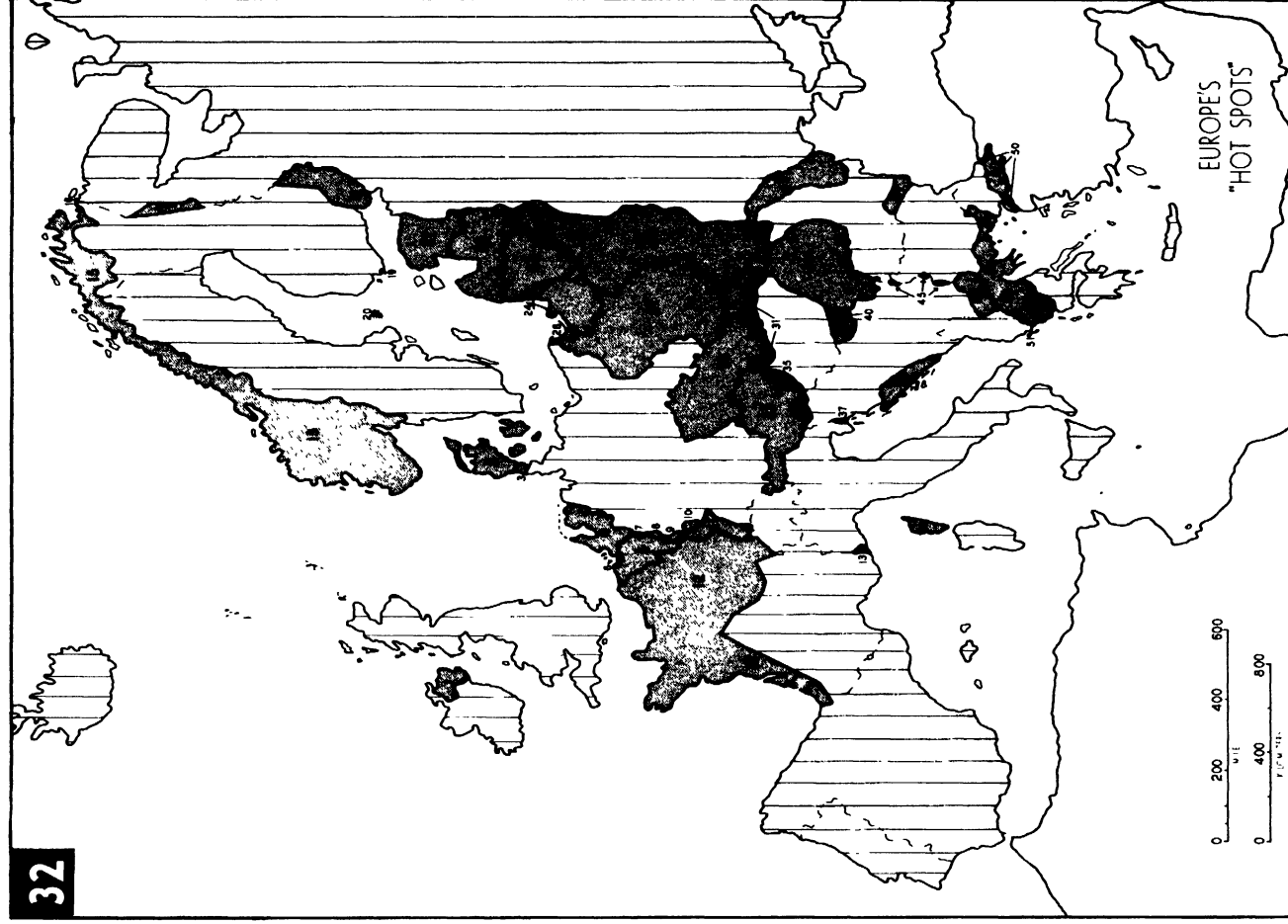


## 32. EUROPE'S "HOT SPOTS"

(August 1940)

■ EUROPE'S "Hot Spots" are exceedingly numerous, continually changing, and ever dangerous to the peace of that continent and to the world. Some of them will disappear in time, a few will continue mildly active, while still others will stubbornly persist and create new strife, future wars, and additional problems for Europe and the world. (World's Hot Spots on Map 5.)

AREA:	NOW IN:	CLAIMED BY:	REMARKS:
1. Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Eire	Favors present position.
2. Denmark	(Independent)	German-controlled	Occupied April, 1940.
3. Northern Schleswig	Denmark	German-controlled	Occupied April, 1940.
4. Netherlands	(Independent)	German-controlled	Capitulated May, 1940.
5. Belgium	(Independent)	German-controlled	Capitulated May, 1940.
6. Schelde Estuary	Netherlands	Belgium	German occupied.
7. Maastriicht (Limburg)	Netherlands	Belgium	German occupied.
8. Eupen-Malmédy	Germany	(Liquidated)	Occupied May, 1940.
9. Luxembourg	(Independent)	German-controlled	Annexed from Belgium May, 1940.
10. Saar	Germany	France	1935 plebiscite to Germany.
11. Alsace-Lorraine	France	German-controlled	Occupied June, 1940.
12. Northern and Western France	(Independent)	German-controlled	Capitulated June, 1940.
13. Nice	France	Italy	
14. Corsica	France	Italy	
15. Norway	(Independent)	German-controlled	Invaded April, 1940.
16. Svalbard and Rybachy Peninsulas	U.S.S.R.	Finland	Ceded March, 1940.
17. Kuolajärvi	U.S.S.R.	Finland	Ceded March, 1940.
18. Karelian Isthmus	U.S.S.R.	Finland	Ceded March, 1940.
19. Hangö Peninsula	U.S.S.R.	Finland	Ceded March, 1940.
20. Aland Islands	Finland	U.S.S.R. and Sweden	Once Swedish-owned.
21. Estonia	U.S.S.R.	(Liquidated)	Annexed August, 1940.
22. Latvia	U.S.S.R.	(Liquidated)	Annexed August, 1940.
23. Lithuania	U.S.S.R.	(Liquidated)	Annexed August, 1940.
24. Memel	Germany	U.S.S.R. (Lithuania)	Annexed March, 1939.
25. Vilna	U.S.S.R. (Lithuania)	(Liquidated)	Annexed with Lithuania, August, 1940.
26. Poland (U.S.S.R.)	U.S.S.R.	(Liquidated)	Engulfed September, 1939.
27. Poland (German)	Germany	(Liquidated)	Engulfed September, 1939.
28. Danzig	Germany	(Liquidated)	Annexed September, 1939.
29. Czechoslovakia (Ruthenia)	Germany	(Liquidated)	After Munich, 1938-39.
30. Czechoslovakia (part)	Hungary	(Liquidated)	Annexed 1939.
31. Czechoslovakia (part)	Hungary	(Liquidated)	Annexed 1938.
32. Bratislava (Pressburg)	Germany	Hungary	40% Germans; 40% Magyars.
33. Austria	Germany	(Liquidated)	Engulfed 1938.
34. Burgenland (German)	Germany	Hungary	German-speaking.
35. Burgenland (Hungarian)	Hungary	Germany	German-speaking.
36. Klagenfurt	Germany	Yugoslavia	1920 plebiscite to Germany.
37. Fiume	Italy	Yugoslavia	Treaty of Rapallo 1920.
38. Dalmatian Coast	Yugoslavia	Italy	
39. Backa	Yugoslavia	Hungary	
40. Banat (Serbian)	Yugoslavia	Hungary	
41: Transylvania-Banat	Rumania	Hungary	
42. Northern Bukovina	U.S.S.R.	Rumania	
43. Bessarabia	U.S.S.R.	Rumania	
44. Dobruja (southern)	Bulgaria	Rumania	
45. Yugo-Bulgar borderlands	Yugoslavia	Bulgaria	
46. Macedonia (Yugoslavian)	Yugoslavia	Bulgaria	
47. Macedonia (Greek)	Greece	Yugoslavia and Italy	
48. Macedonia (Greek)	Greece	Bulgaria and Italy	
49. Western Thrace	Greece	Bulgaria	
50. "The Straits" (The Bosphorus-Sea of Marmara-Dardanelles)	Turkey	U.S.S.R.	Partial settlement, August, 1940.
51. Corfu Island	Greece	Italy	Hungary to Rumania 1919.
52. Epirus	Greece	Italy	Seized July, 1940.
			Seized July, 1940.
			As a route to the sea.



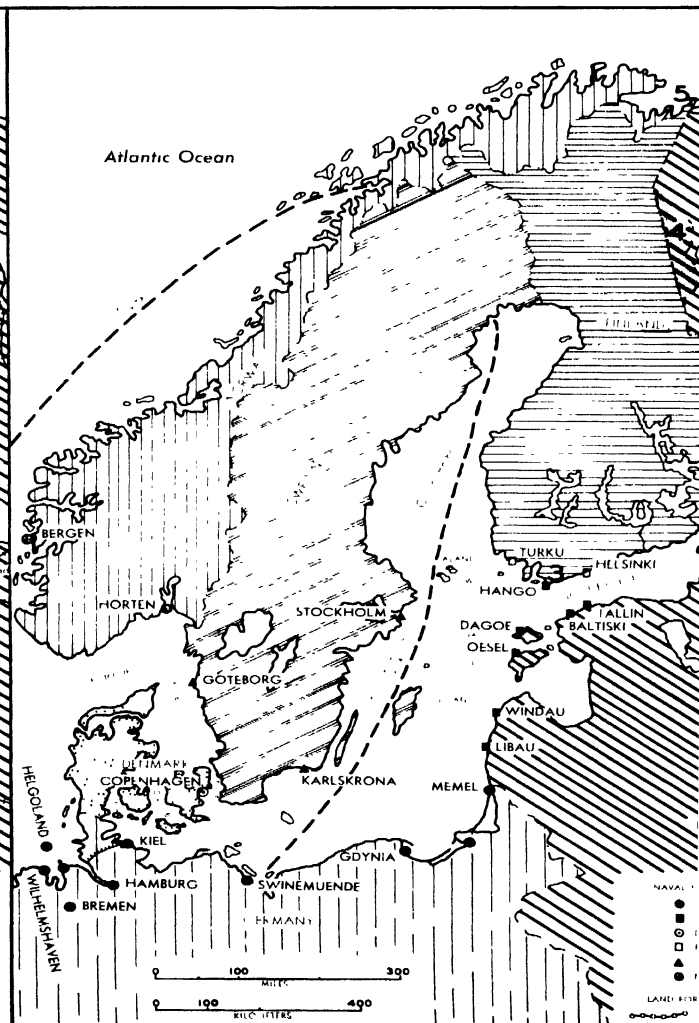
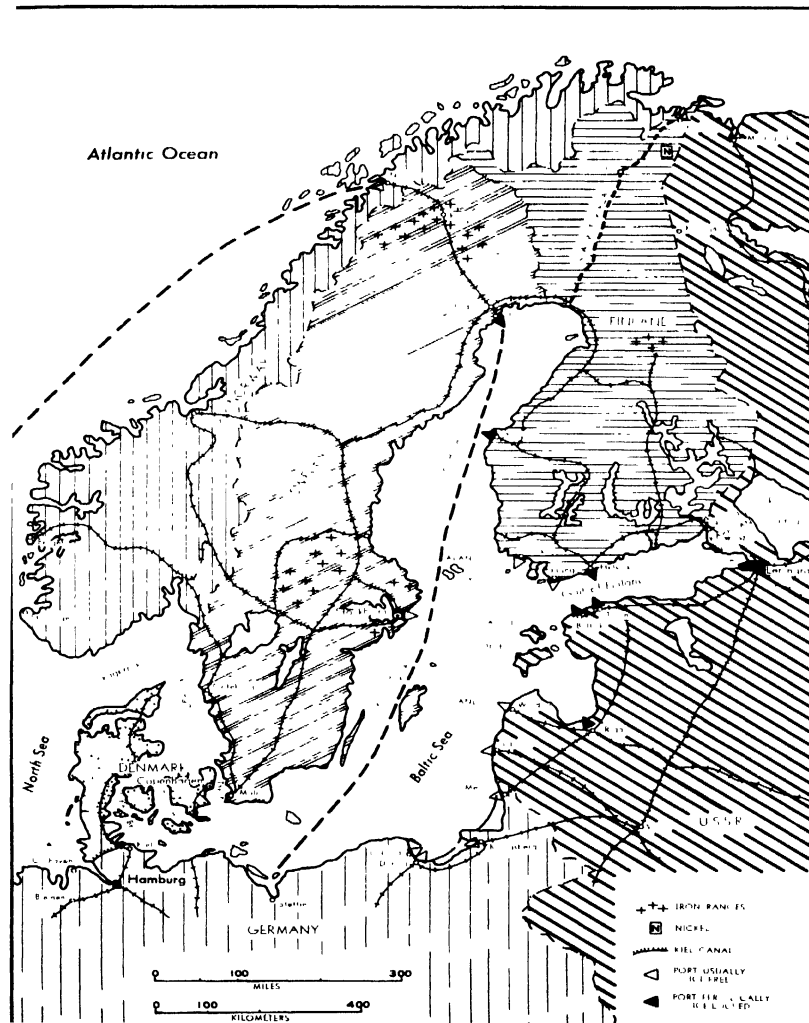
### 33. NORTHERN EUROPE

■ DIVIDED, the Scandinavian countries are small in area, poor in population numbers, and inferior in natural resources; united they could command considerable strength and richness. They are trading nations, not Great Powers. The forest products of Norway, Sweden, and Finland; the iron ores of northern Sweden; the nickel of northern Finland; and the dairy products of Denmark are each important to the economy of Europe. The immense industrial structures of Great Britain and Germany depend heavily upon iron ores from the Kiruna area in northern Sweden.

The U.S.S.R. invaded Finland November 30, 1939, but was not at first successful. In February, 1940, new attacks were hurled against the Mannerheim Line and the Finnish defenses were broken. Red troops penetrated to and surrounded Viborg (Viipuri), at which point the Finns surrendered. By the peace treaty that followed, signed March 12, 1940, the Finns ceded to

the U.S.S.R.: (1) all of the Karelian Isthmus; (2) the entire Finnish shores of Lake Ladoga; (3) Hangö peninsula (thirty years' lease for a naval base); (4) the Kuolajärvi area on the eastern border; (5) parts of the Sredni and Rybachi peninsulas in the far north; (6) rights to build a railway across Finland; and (7) transit for Soviet goods across the Petsamo area from the U.S.S.R. to Norway, duty free.

Germany invaded Denmark and Norway April 9, 1940. British expeditionary forces went to the aid of Norway, but superior Nazi strength finally forced them to withdraw completely from Norwegian soil, June 10, 1940. This British withdrawal left Germany in full control of Norway, and assured Germany continuance of the sizable Swedish iron ore supplies so important to Nazi industry. These iron ores are shipped from two far-northern ports— from ice-free Narvik, the year around, and from ice-locked (more than six months) Lulea, in summer.

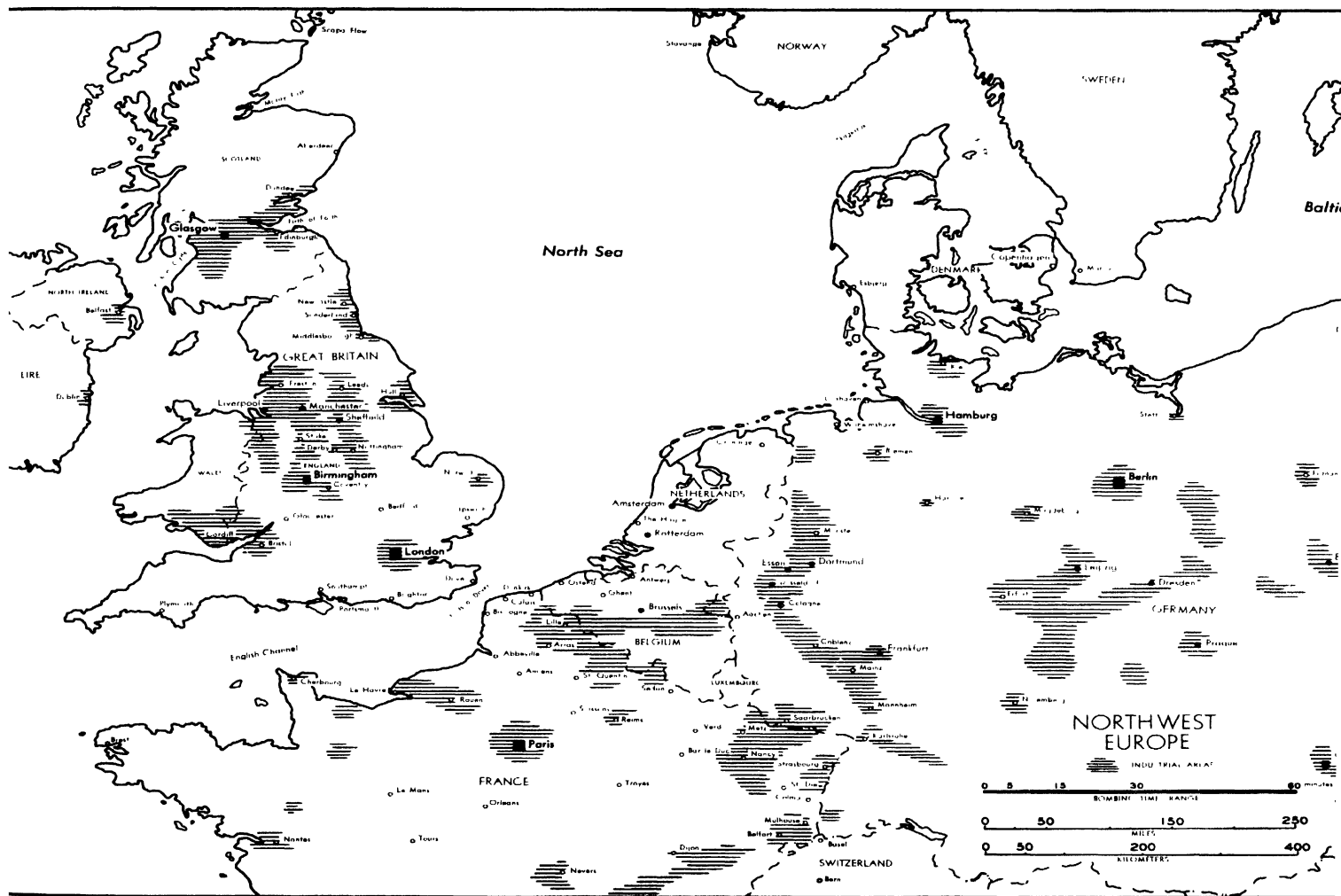


## 34. NORTHWEST EUROPE

■ THE Powers of Europe again turned the northwestern sector of that continent into a bloody battlefield. For the second time within a generation the German military pushed through the Netherlands and Belgium to meet its traditional foes to the westward—Great Britain and France.

The Netherlands and Belgium capitulated after but a few days of terrific Nazi assault and surrendered their countries to the German military forces. This Nazi occupation of the Netherlands and Belgium, in May 1940, made possible a flanking attack on France's great Maginot fortifications and a direct

march into Paris, which resulted in a similar military collapse of France in June. Possession and control of these territories gave the Nazi forces a distinct advantage in their drive against the British Isles. The industrial centers, naval strongholds, and overseas supply lines of Great Britain were all brought within Nazi bombing range. Geographical position, with the two nations separated only by the narrow English Channel, made theoretical aerial victory possible for either of the two warring nations—Germany or Great Britain.



## 35. THE LOW COUNTRIES AND THE WESTERN FRONT

■ THE Low Countries, Belgium and Netherlands, stand upon a great world highway that links Middle Europe with western Europe and the world.

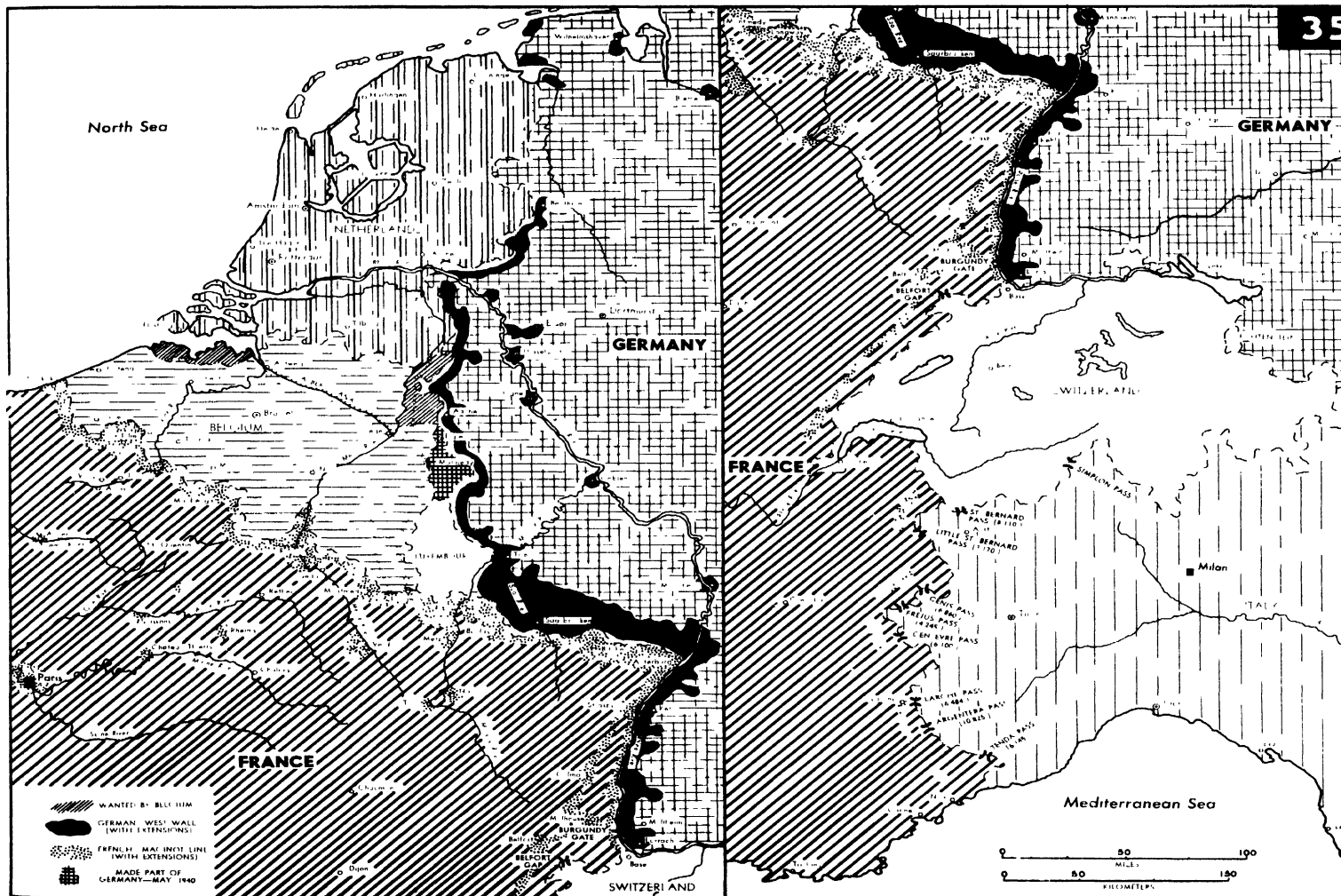
Long a political pawn in Europe, Belgium was established as "an independent and perpetually neutral state" when it proclaimed its independence from Holland in 1830. Belgium has frequently suffered the devastation of armed invasion—not because of its own quarrels, but as a "military arena" for its warring neighbors. Belgium is a balanced nation, agriculturally and industrially, and ranks high among the leading industrial countries in foreign trade. The shaded portions of the Netherlands represent those districts which Belgium would like to have. Possession of the western area would permit Belgium to share control of the Schelde River mouth, while possession of the eastern area would add materially to Belgium's coal supply. Belgium's colonial empire is of secondary areal and commercial importance.

The Netherlands does not equal Belgium industrially, but the Dutch do possess a rich tropical empire and a large and profitable merchant marine. Great investments have been made in reclamation projects in the Netherlands—transforming vast areas of marshes and shallow sea floor into arable and useful land. The Dutch Empire includes the Netherland India Archipelago in the Far East, the West Indian possessions, and Surinam (Dutch Guiana) on the mainland of South America. This trop-

ical empire supplements the products of the Netherlands and has long been important as a source of rawstuffs for Great Britain, United States, Germany, and Japan.

The apparent impregnability of the French Maginot Line led German armed forces, on May 10, 1940, to violate the neutrality of the Low Countries in their westward drive against the Allies. The German lightning-like invasion was retarded but little by the Netherlands and Belgian light eastern fortifications, nor by the heavier ones along the Meuse River-Albert Canal sector. The Netherlands capitulated on May 14, only four days after invasion, and Queen Wilhelmina and her government were established in London. The Belgian forces withstood the onslaught a few days longer. King Leopold of Belgium surrendered to the Nazis, on May 28, amid bitter criticism both from the Allies and from his own countrymen. Thus the two countries were brought under the control of the Nazi military machine within the short span of a few days.

Italy entered the war as a German ally June 10, 1940. Difficult terrain between Italy and France made attack there by mechanized ground forces difficult. The map shows the principal mountain passes, only through which men and tanks could be moved across the French-Italian border. The position of the infrequent mountain passes leading into and through Switzerland are also represented.





## 36. THE DANUBE

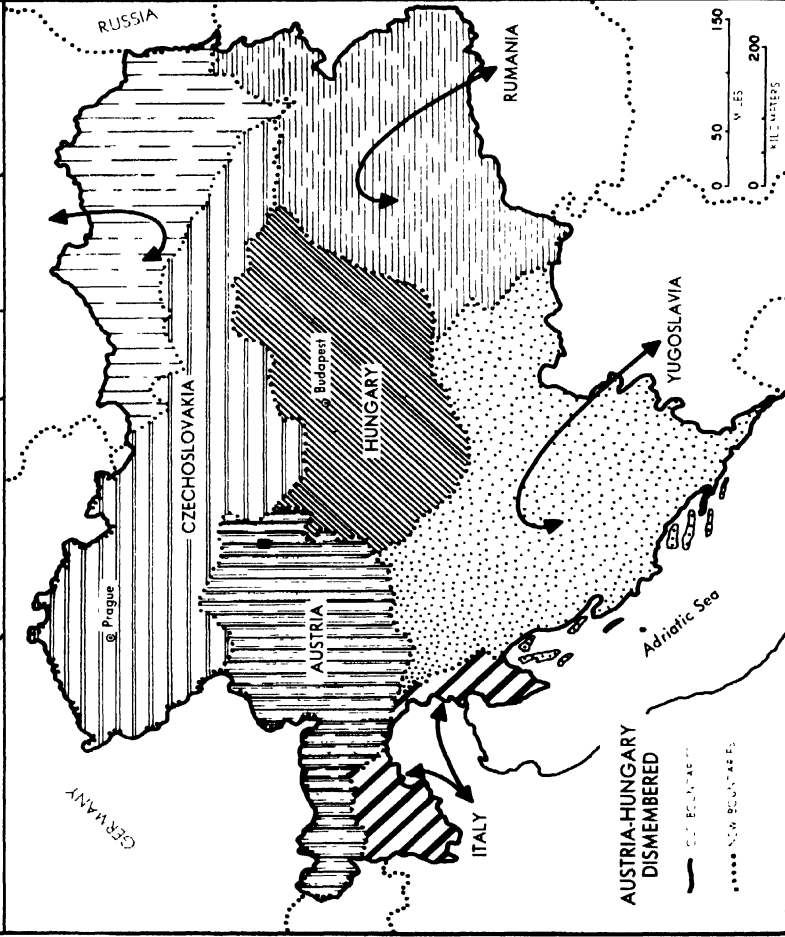
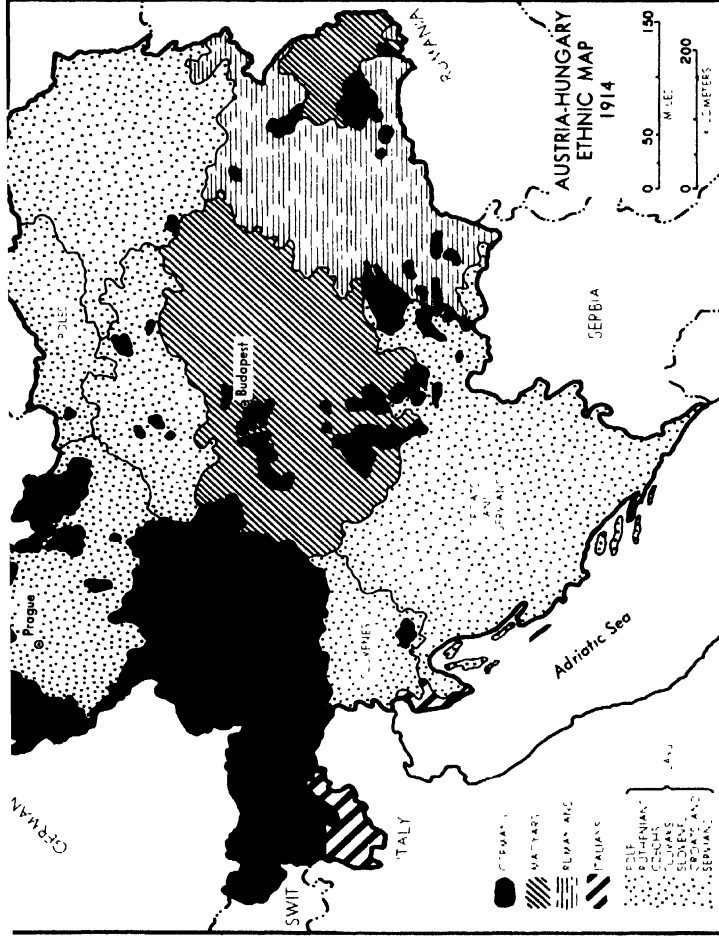
■ EASTWARD the youthful Danube River cuts its way through southern Germany, crosses Hungary, enters the Balkans via northern Yugoslavia, separates Rumania from Bulgaria, swings northward into Rumania to skirt Dobruja, then eastward to bound the U.S.S.R.'s new southern Bessarabian frontier, and finally, through its intricately patterned delta, empties into the Black Sea.

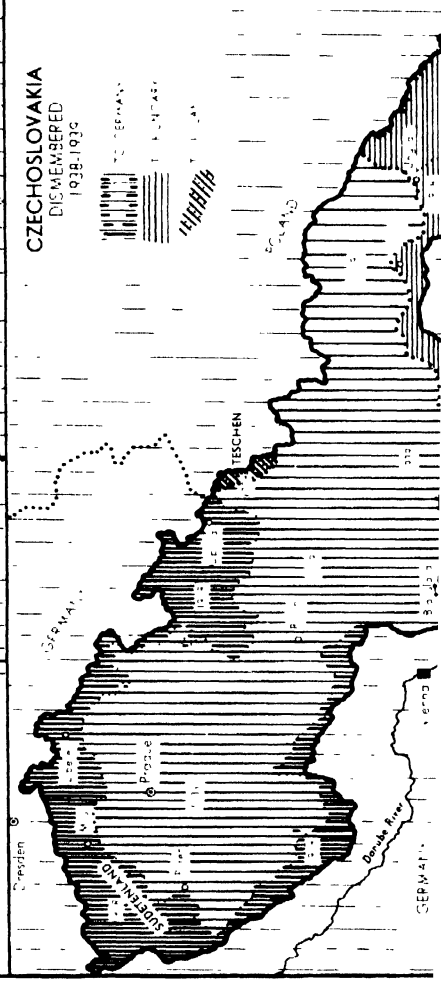
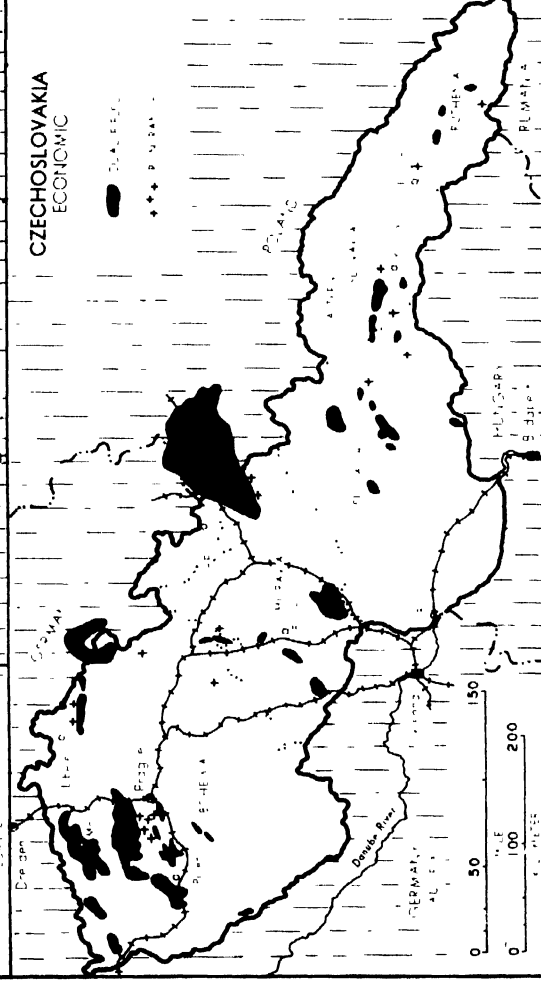
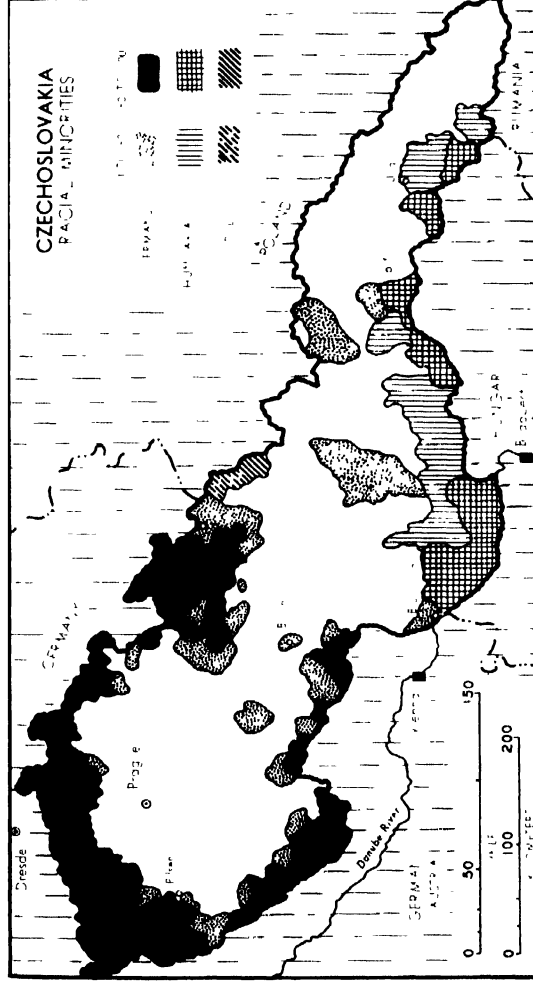
The Danube serves as a natural trade artery for half of Europe; it is the traditional highway for intraregional commerce and trade. Over it flow manufactured goods and minerals, from its upper reaches in central Europe, to exchange for wheat from Hungary and wheat and petroleum from Rumania. Its middle and lower valleys have the richest wheat and maize fields and most productive petroleum fields in all Europe; while coal, iron, and bauxite occur in the bordering mountains along the Danube's entire length.

Great empires have risen on the banks of the Danube, and great empires have collapsed. Today three dictators—Hitler, Stalin, and Mussolini—watch the Danube Valley with covetous eyes; each is drawn by the spell of its riches. The small countries of the valley keenly sense the danger, yet there is little they can do. Unity, even if that were possible among these warring little nations, would not suffice to fend off engulfment of the valley by the surrounding Great Powers. The Danube is peaceful today, but war may center there tomorrow.

By the Treaty of Trianon (1920) Hungary was made independent from Austria, but with great losses in area and populations. These losses were partially compensated by the 1938-1939 additions of parts of Slovakia and Ruthenia, at the expense of former Czechoslovakia.







## 37. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

■ AUSTRIA-HUNGARY constituted a political entity from 1867 to the end of the World War in 1919. It comprised two separate states: the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary, and was officially known as the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Ethnically the Monarchy was heterogeneous, while geographically it was compact. Germans dominated the west; Rumanians the east; Slavs the north and south; Magyars the middle and extreme east; and Italians the extreme southwest.

Thus, when the Monarchy was broken up in 1919, there were several national groups free to ally themselves as parts of other states. The Germans of the west formed the new Republic of Austria, with Vienna as its capital, and the Magyars founded a new Hungary, with its capital at Budapest. The Rumanians, together with the Magyars in the east, transferred their allegiance to Rumania, while the Italians and part of the Slovenes turned to Italy. The Poles and northern Ruthenians joined with the newly created state of Poland, while the Czechs, Slovaks, and southern Ruthenians joined with the Germans in the Northwest in organizing the new Republic of Czechoslovakia. The northern Slovenes, the Croats and Servians, and a few Germans joined with Serbia to form the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—later called Yugoslavia. These drastic changes split

a population of 51,000,000 people among seven states. Only 6,500,000 were left in Austria and 8,000,000 in Hungary. Both were inland states.

Czechoslovakia, the country of the Czechs and the Slovaks, was a World War creation—an experiment made by the peace-makers, who were preoccupied with politics and who paid little heed to geography. It was cut entirely, with the exception of a small bit of German Upper Silesia, from territory which was formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The population was over 60 percent Czechs and Slovaks, but there were two important minorities—Germans and Magyars—and one less important minority, the Poles.

Germany demanded revision of Czechoslovakia's frontiers in order to bring the German minorities within the Third Reich. The first move, in October, 1938, transferred the marginal Sudetenland to Germany. Following Germany's example, Poland seized the Polish populated mining district of Teschen, and Hungary pushed its whole northwestern frontier into neighboring Slovakia. In March, 1939, Germany completed the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, by absorbing the remainder of Bohemia and Moravia, establishing a protectorate over Slovakia, and allowing Hungary to engulf the rest of Ruthenia.

## 38. POLAND

■ POLAND might well be called the “magic country” of Europe. It has at times increased its size to encompass much of central Europe; it has shrunk to insignificant areal proportions; it has disappeared, reappeared, and then disappeared again from the face of Europe. When in existence Poland constantly stands on the threshold of dismemberment, and yet when it is gone, there is constantly the promise of reincarnation.

Poland has figured in European history since the year 966, and was a major political power from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century. Eighteenth century Poland was the result of the union of that country with Lithuania, which made a vast monarchy stretching from the Baltic Sea nearly to the Black Sea. This Poland had two dangerous enemies, Russia and Prussia, two powers which, with Austria, carried out the first complete partition of Poland—a dismemberment known in history as the “three partitions,” in the years 1772, 1793, and 1795.

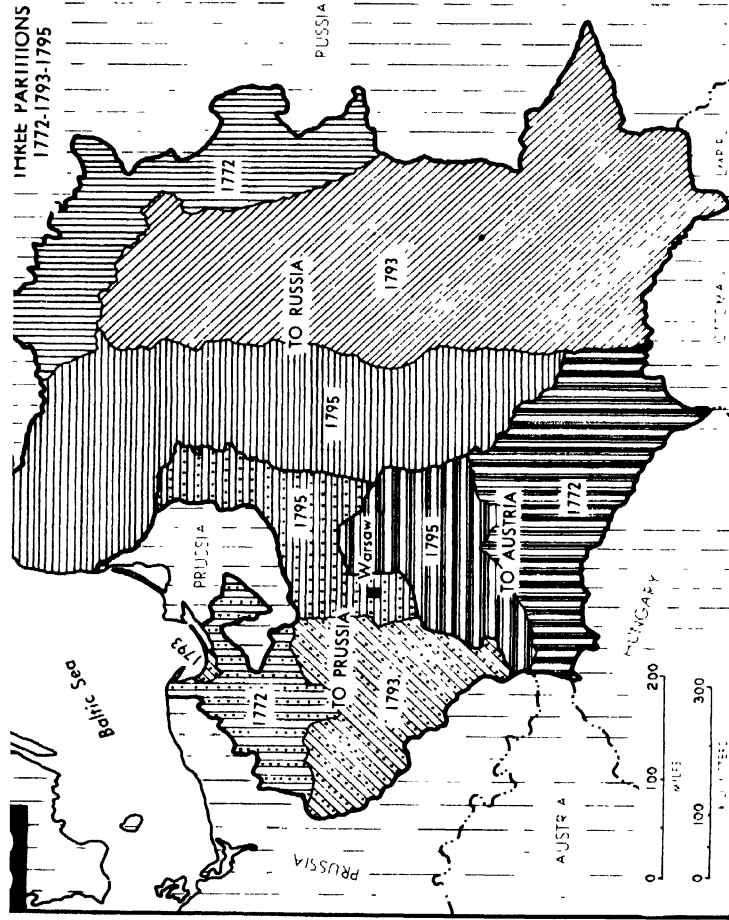
Four generations after Poland's complete disappearance in 1795, with the Central Powers deep in World War defeat, the victorious Allies recreated Poland in 1919. Territories from Germany, Russia, and the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy were hacked and fitted together to give the new Poland size, geographical compactness, and a guaranteed “corridor” to the

sea. Danzig was made a free city in which Poland was granted special privileges. Subsequently, Poland took the Vilna region, to the far northeast, from Lithuania (1920-1923), and, following Germany's example in the partition of Czechoslovakia, added the rich Teschen mining region to its realm in 1938.

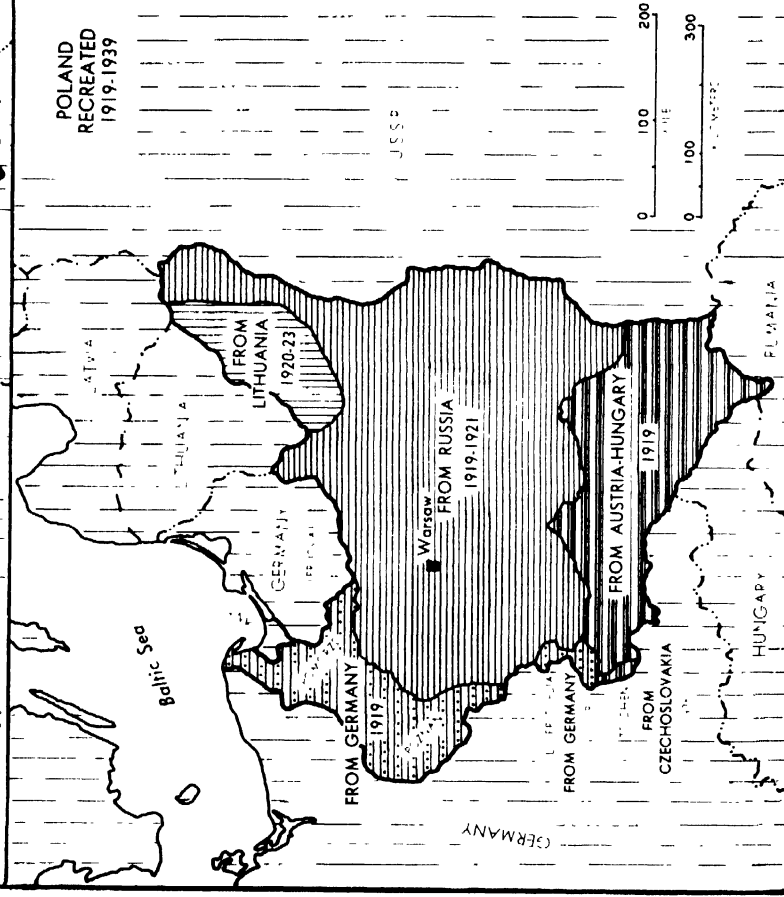
This was the Poland that suffered partition at the hands of the German and Russian military in September, 1939. German demands for the Corridor, which separated Germany from German East Prussia, precipitated friction between those Powers. Complete “disintegration of the Polish State” was formally concluded September 28, 1939, by Soviet Premier Molotov and German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, meeting in Moscow.

Poland was primarily an agricultural nation with two-thirds of its population so employed. The chief products of the field were wheat, rye, potatoes, sugar beets, flax, and hemp. A great animal industry was associated with agriculture, making a rich dual economy for Poland's 35,000,000 people. Mineral wealth was great and a manufacturing industry of importance had developed within the western half of the country which fell to Germany. The bulk of the oil resources of Poland were in the eastern half of the country and consequently passed into Soviet hands.

# THREE PARTITIONS 1772-1793-1795



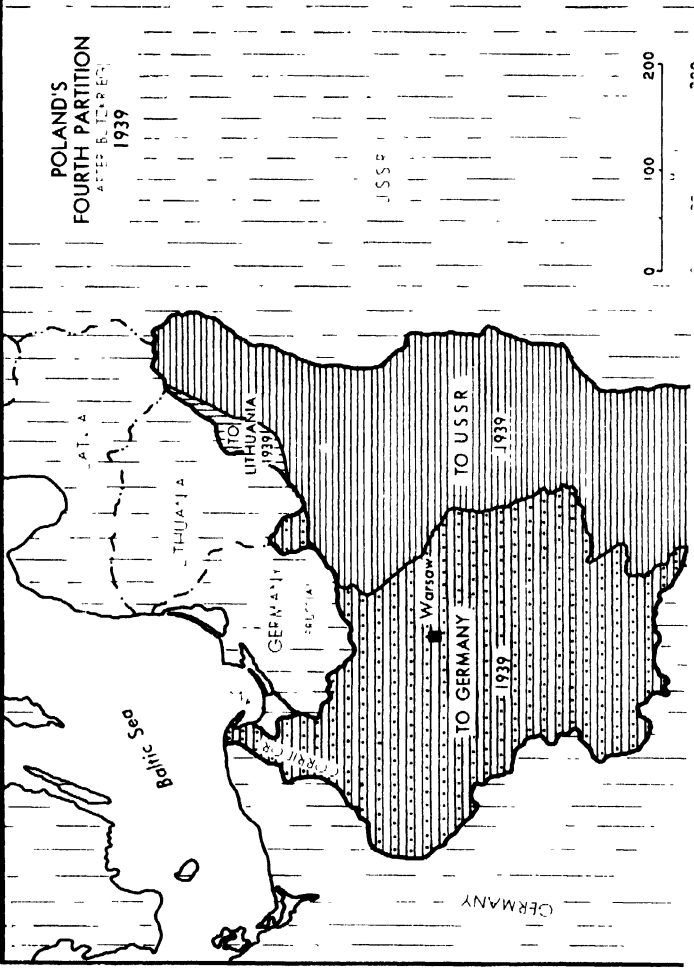
# POLAND RECREATED 1919-1939



**POLAND'S RESOURCES 1939**

The map illustrates the geographical distribution of Poland's natural resources in 1939. Key features include:

- Neighboring Countries:** Germany (west), USSR (east), Latvia, Lithuania, and Rumania (north and northeast).
- Water Bodies:** Baltic Sea (northwest).
- Major Cities:** Warsaw (marked with a square), Lodz (marked with a circle).
- Resources and Patterns:**
  - IRON:** Represented by a dotted pattern, located in the south and west.
  - COAL:** Represented by a cross-hatch pattern, located in the south.
  - CATTLE:** Represented by vertical lines, located in the west and south.
  - RYE:** Represented by horizontal lines, located in the north and west.
  - FLAX:** Represented by diagonal lines, located in the north.
  - POTATOES:** Represented by triangles, located in the north and east.
  - DAIRY:** Represented by wavy lines, located in the south and east.
  - TIMBER:** Indicated by the word 'TIMBER' in the northern regions.
- Scale:** 0 to 200 miles and 0 to 300 kilometers.





## 39. MEDITERRANEAN LANDS

■ THE Mediterranean, two thousand miles long by half a thousand wide and ponded within the Old World land masses, has ever been significant in Occidental culture and civilization. To Greece, Egypt, Rome, and to the Holy Lands the Western World's indebtedness is immeasurable. As during most of three millennia, this sea is now flanked by numerous small, rival trading states which constantly breed friction, strife, and often open conflict.

Always a link in the chain of land and water routes to the Orient, the Mediterranean gained added trade significance with the opening of the Suez Canal, in 1869. British Gibraltar (1704) and Malta (1815) stood guard over the Mediterranean since before Italy was first unified in 1870. The eastern Mediterranean British naval bases of Alexandria, Port Said, Haifa, and Famagusta were designed to give continuance to British-controlled Suez and to the oil interests in the Near East. Italy, with its power concentrated in one "block" across the Mediterranean, stands fairly astride the thread-like intra-empire Mediterranean route of Britain. The naval stations: Cagliari, Catania, Pantelleria, and Tripoli at the "waist," and Leros, Benghazi, and Tobruk to the eastward, complete the Italian "block."

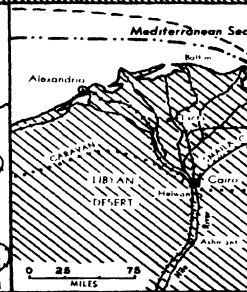
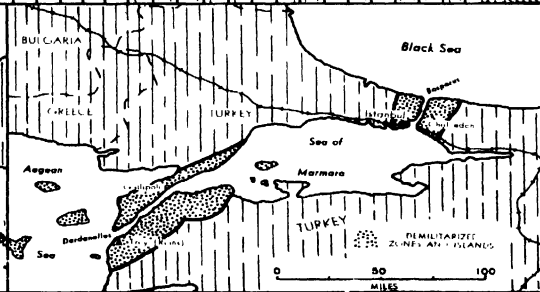
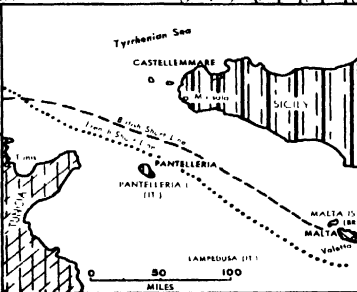
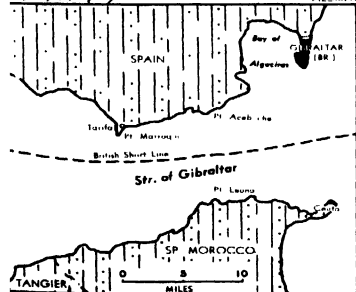
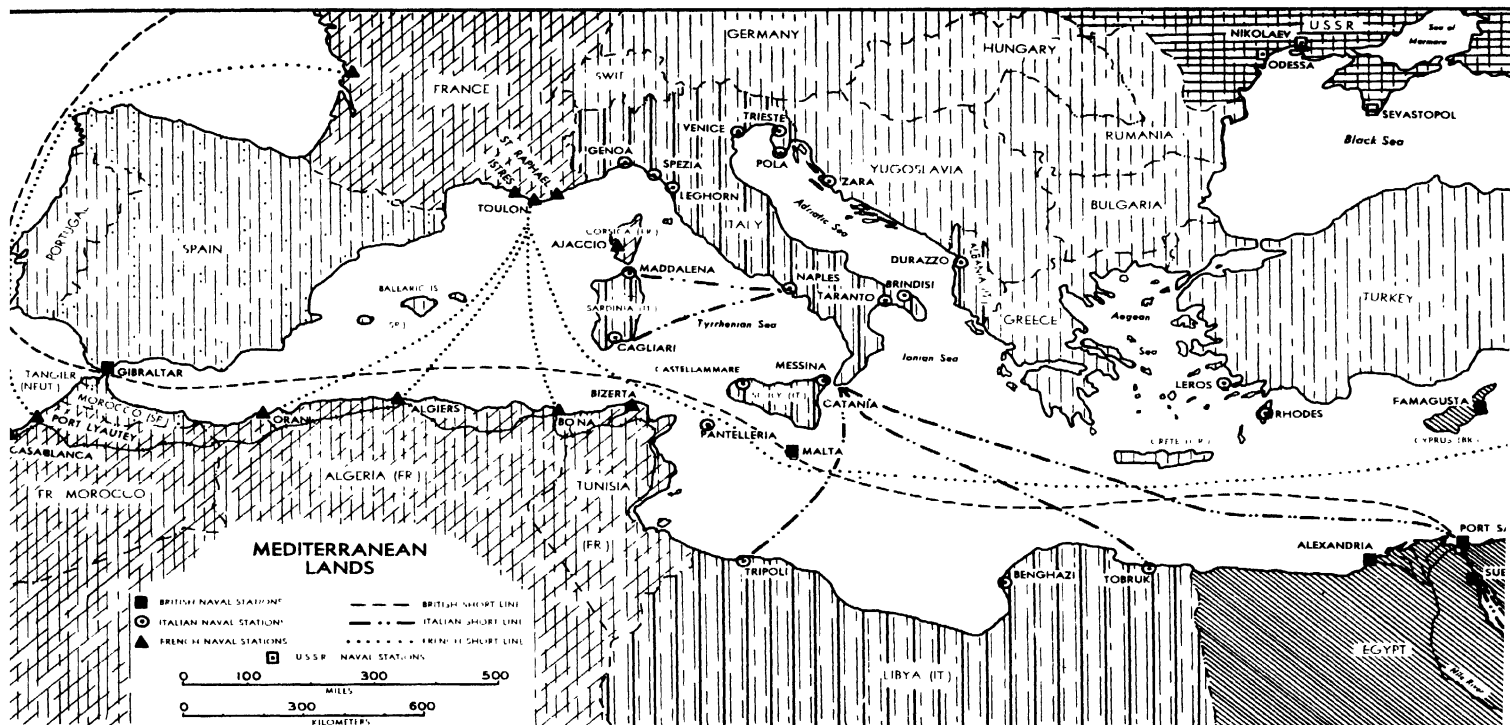
The Mediterranean's only natural water link with the high seas is the Strait of Gibraltar. The two Pillars of Hercules, Gibraltar and Ceuta, guard this passage. Gibraltar, a heavily fortified, fourteen-hundred-foot rock sentinel, lies fifteen miles east of the narrows. The impregnability of this stronghold is

seriously doubted in these times. Ceuta, a six-hundred-foot Spanish Moroccan headland, outstrips Gibraltar physically, but by treaty has never been fortified.

The "waist" lies between Sicily and the African mainland. Britain's Malta controlled the "waist" until very recent years. Theoretically Italy dominates it now. Italy's first threat to British control was the seizure of Libya in 1912; the recent strengthening of Pantelleria, further enhancing its superior strategic position, has gained at least theoretical control for Italy.

The "Straits" is the one-hundred-and-seventy-mile gateway between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea—a double narrows, the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. The passage was neutralized after Versailles, but was refortified by Turkey in 1936. Outright ownership of, or at least control of, the "Straits" is desired by the U.S.S.R. Control of this water link would give the Soviets an ice-free route to the high seas. The "Straits" would fall more easily to a land force than to a sea force.

The Suez Canal, adequately preceded by other canal attempts between the Nile and the Red Sea, even as early as 1900 B.C., was finally cut through the sand dunes of the Isthmus of Suez (Egyptian), by the French in 1869. The Canal is owned by a French corporation; controlled by the British (Britain holds about 45 percent and France about 27 percent of the outstanding stock); and by treaty can never be closed to the ships of any country.



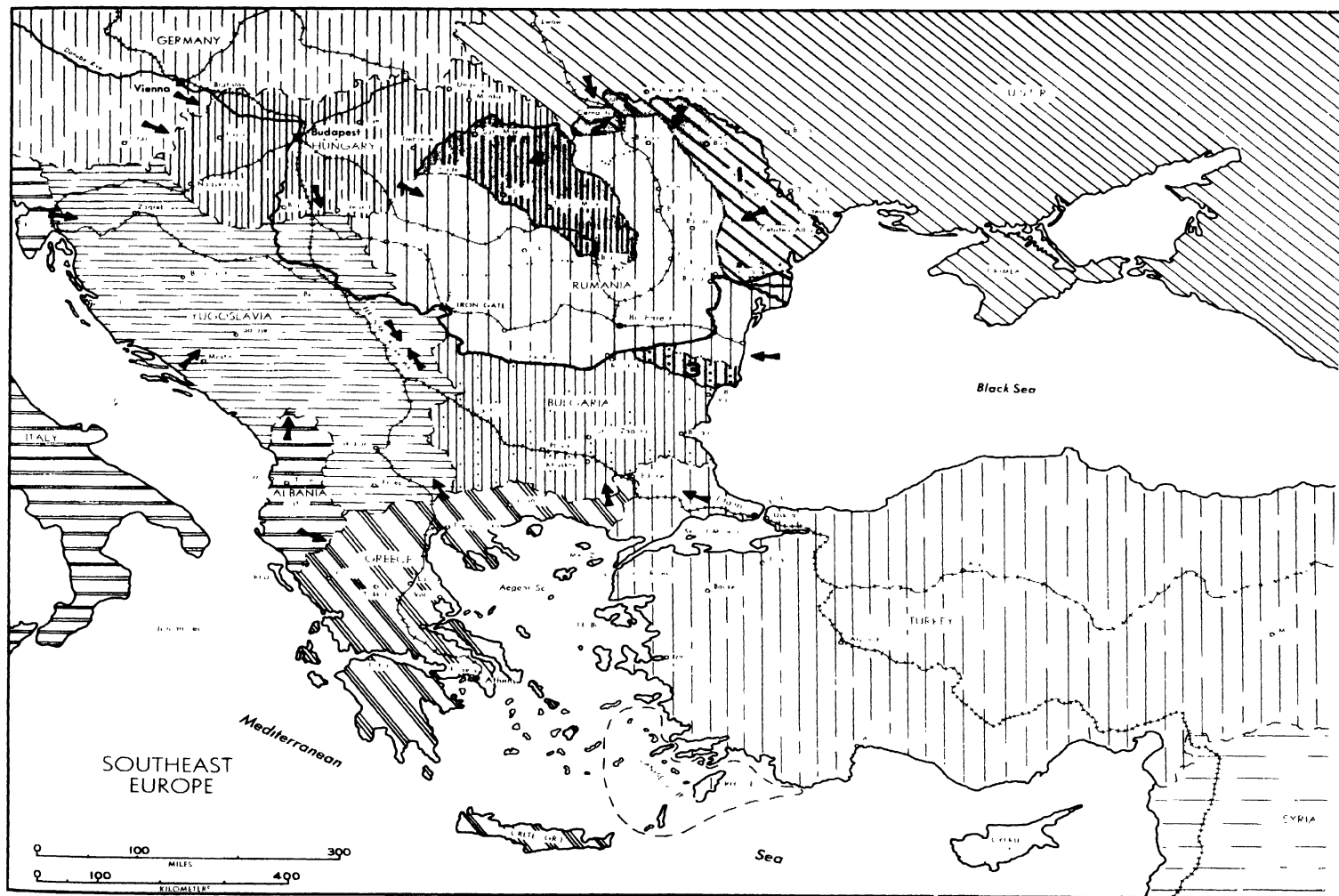
## 40. SOUTHEAST EUROPE

■ THE Balkan States of Southeast Europe have frequently, through many centuries, served as a theater of war. Some of these wars have been of local origin, but for the most part they have resulted from the spread of conflict from other warring parts of the continent.

To the north of the Balkan Countries are the two Great Powers of Germany and the U.S.S.R., recently brought uncomfortably close by the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia and Poland and the reoccupation of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina. Germany wants the wheat and petroleum riches of the Balkans (petroleum production is in Rumania), while the U.S.S.R. has interests beyond Bessarabia in control of the ice-free "way out" through the Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles into the Mediterranean. To the westward is ever menacing Italy, whose acquisition of Albania, in 1939, gained for that power a definite foothold in the Balkans. Italy has long had ambitions to control the coastal lands of Yugoslavia and to encompass other parts of Yugoslavia and Greece, thus making the Adriatic an Italian sea. To the southeast is Turkey, the unpredictable, a country which would not overlook an opportunity to regain territories it once held in the Balkans.

Lack of unity and lack of a common purpose among the several countries of Southeast Europe are the great obstacles to peace and prosperity. Territorial claims here by neighbors, neighbors both within and without Southeast Europe, are numerous and extremely dangerous. Recent transfers of territory were made from Rumania to the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and Hungary. Bessarabia (1) was reoccupied and reclaimed by the U.S.S.R. in July 1940. Rumania got the area from Russia in 1918. Northern Bukovina (2) was engulfed by the U.S.S.R. at the same time as was Bessarabia. The U.S.S.R., however, had no historic claim to Bukovina, which had been a part of the old Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. To the south, Rumania lost, in August 1940, the South Dobruja (3) area to Bulgaria. On August 31, 1940, the Rome-Berlin Axis forced Rumania to cede a portion of Transylvania (4) to Hungary.

The Balkan Peninsula is vulnerable to foreign land, sea, or air attack from almost any direction, as the arrows on the map indicate. The area is mountainous, but the many passes and river arteries render nature's defenses of little value to a defending force, of the size and strength which these little nations could independently bring together.



## 41. GREAT BRITAIN

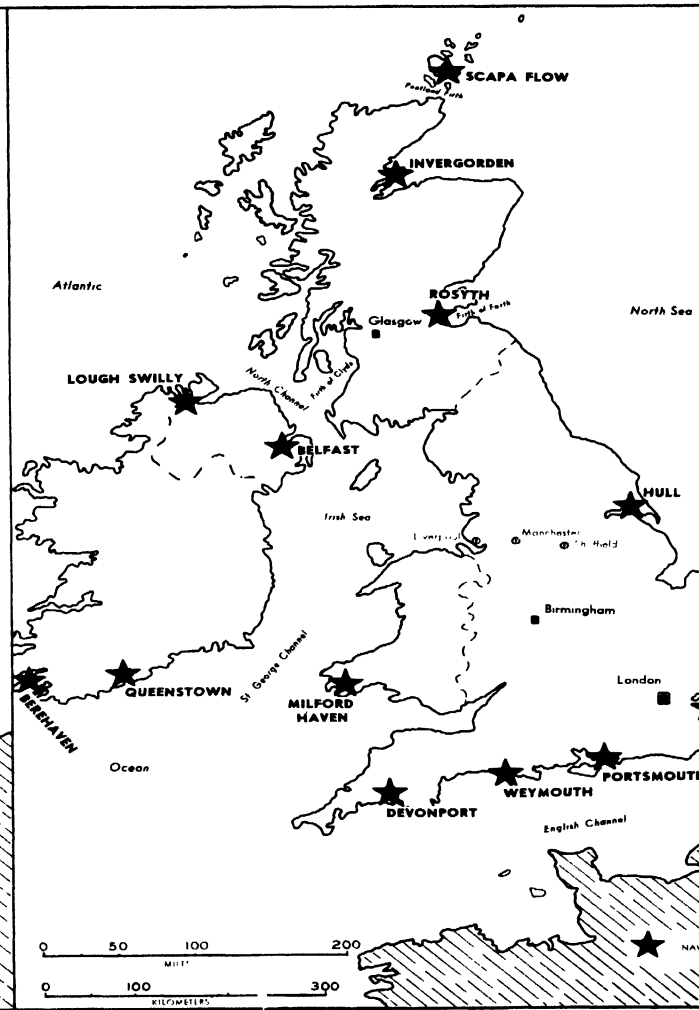
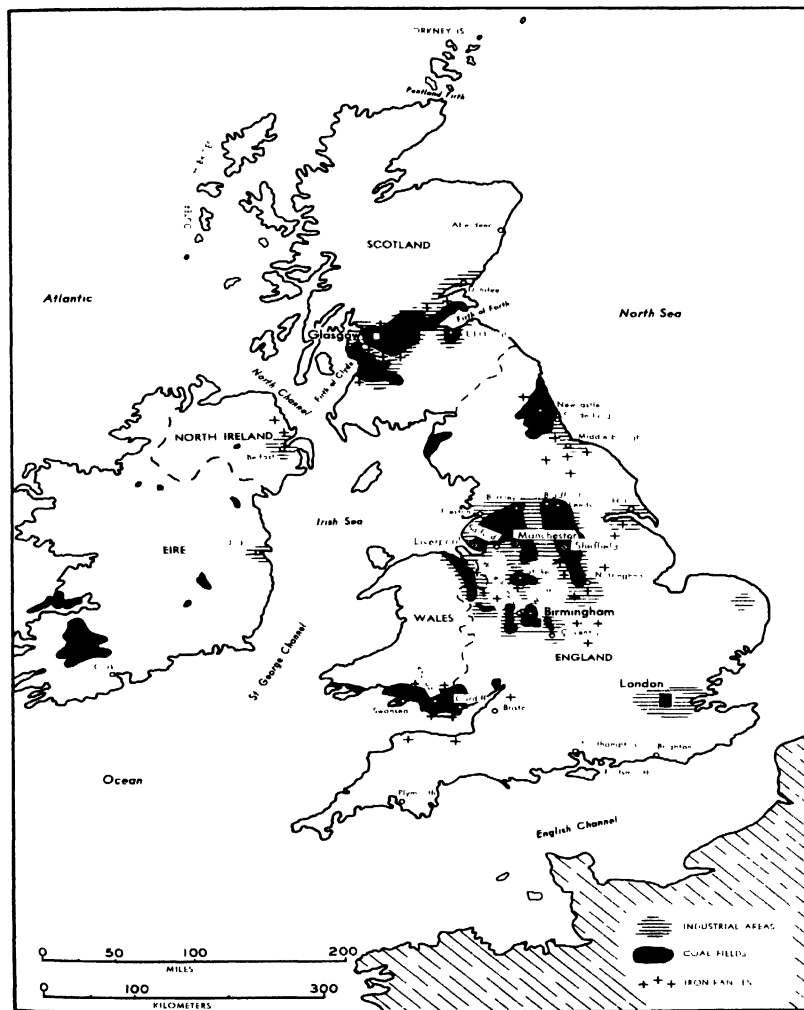
■ GREAT BRITAIN lies close to Northwest Europe, facing the busy industrial quadrant of that continent and also facing the Atlantic, with the Americas beyond.

Britain is not self-sufficient in foods for its 46,000,000 peoples nor in rawstuffs for its great industrial plants. In foodstuffs Great Britain is strikingly deficient; only about 25 percent of the food consumed is domestically produced. Less than 10 percent of the people of Great Britain are agriculturists. Britain would be starved out in a matter of weeks if the all important sea lanes were closed; they are Britain's true "life lines." Coal is available in abundance and furnishes the power and fuel for the great commercial developments. Coal aided materially in the early building of the Empire; it made possible the powering of the great merchant fleets and it made ideal "barter material" for empire, as well as extra-empire goods. Much of the coal lies at tidewater, readily available for direct cargo loading. The fine adjustment between coal de-

posits and manufacturing developments is significant. Great Britain normally imports a third of the iron ore consumed in its industry—principally from Sweden, yet some from France.

Strategically the islands are highly vulnerable. No benefit of land vastness exists as in the United States, nor does separation from the continent insure freedom from invasion today. The submarine narrows the Channel and fast-flying bombers span the distance in mere minutes. Naval bases line the coasts, air bases dot the countryside, and aerial nets curtain the skies as Britain mans its defenses.

Ireland became known as the Irish Free State in 1922, and was rededicated Eire in 1927 according to the new constitution. Eire is the most recent dominion in the British Commonwealth of Nations. It enjoys full sovereign rights, as do all the other dominions, and in addition elects its own titular head rather than receiving a governor selected and appointed by the king.

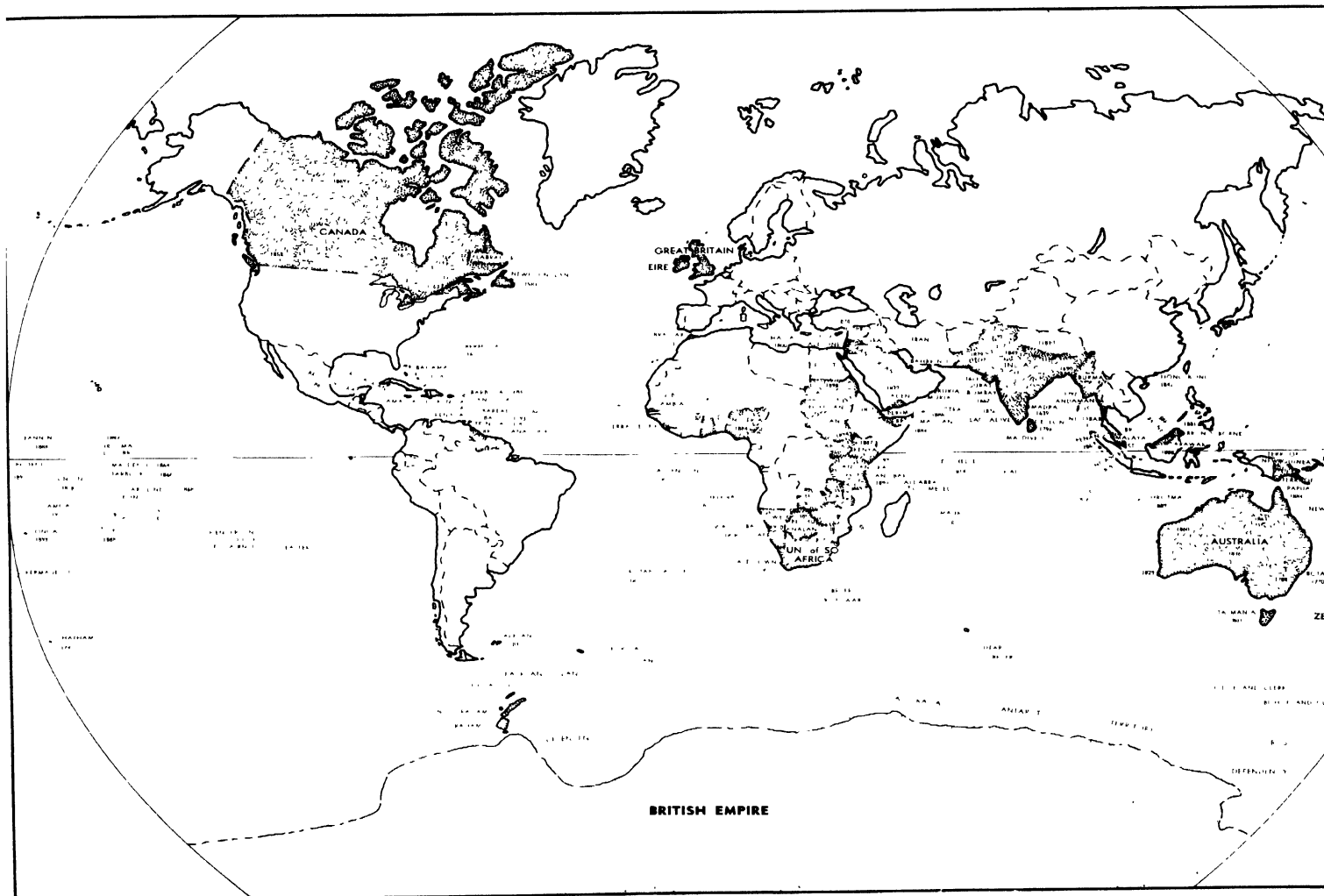


## 42. BRITISH EMPIRE (a)

■ THE British Empire contains over a fourth of the world's habitable land surface, and a population aggregate totaling nearly a fourth of the world's 2,000,000,000 people. This vast structure has evolved around the British Isles, unquestionably the most successful of the maritime states and empire builders, commanding continuous leadership in world colonial spheres since the early seventeenth century.

Recently, since the transformation of certain colonies into self-governing dominions, this aggregation of lands has been designated as "The British Commonwealth of Nations." The dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of

South Africa, and Eire,—each enjoy almost complete sovereign rights. They each fly their own flag, control their own trade with the Empire and the world, make their own laws and mediums of exchange, may make separate war and peace, refuse to lend aid to an entangled Great Britain, and might even conceivably withdraw from the Empire at their own desire. The only binding forces are sentiment, self-interest, and allegiance to a common sovereign whose title is, "by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India."





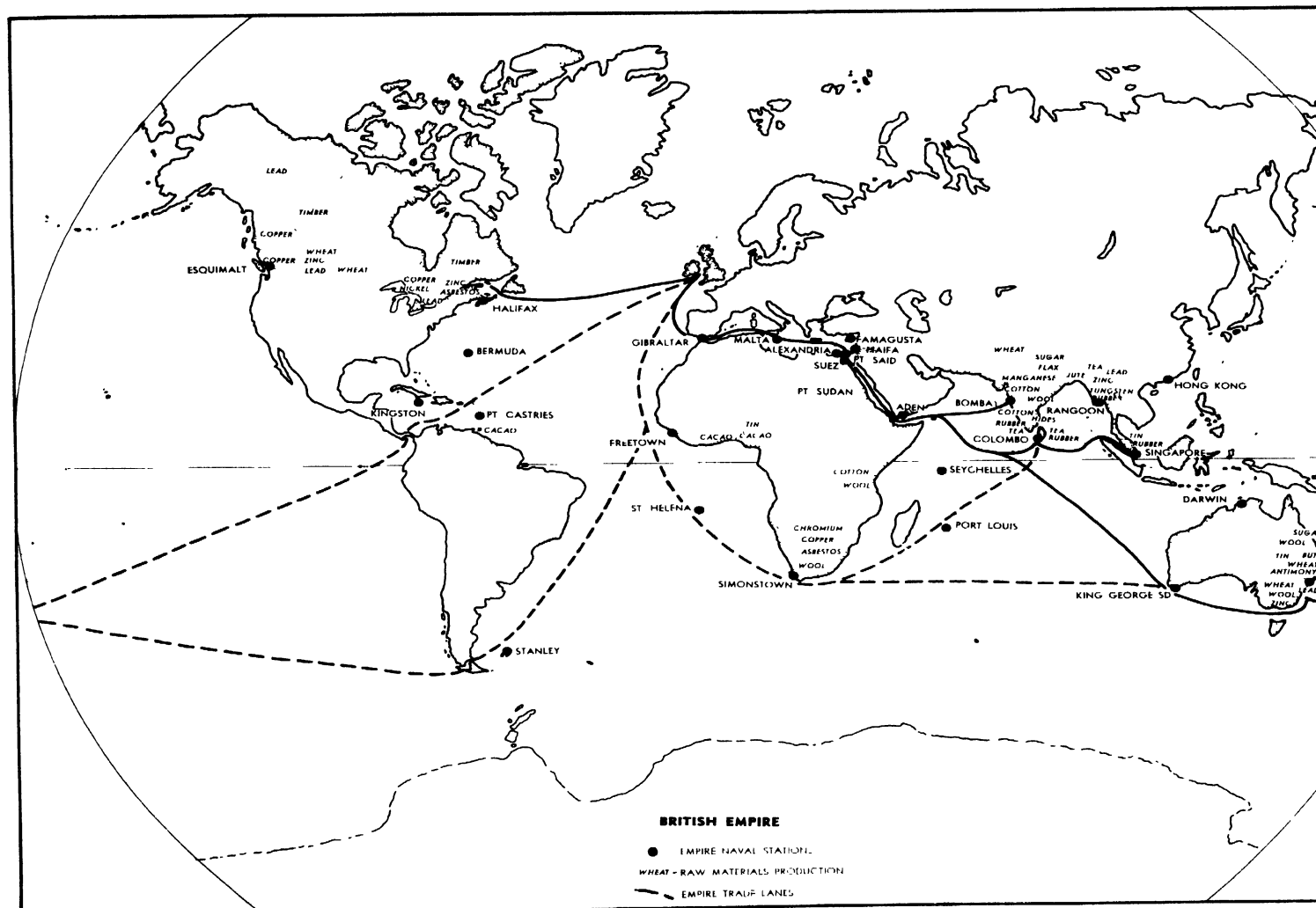
### 43. BRITISH EMPIRE (b)

■ **BRITISH EMPIRE** lands lie on every continent and within every climatic zone of the habitable world. Self-sufficiency and independence in food and rawstuffs were the empire-building theme.

There are but few vegetable, mineral, or animal products that are not or could not be produced somewhere in the Empire today, e.g., wheat, nickel, and timber in Canada; cacao, asbestos and chromium in South Africa; cotton, manganese, and sugar in India; quinine, rubber, and tin in Malaya; and wheat, butter, and wool in Australia-New Zealand. British Imperial Conferences are held for the purpose of promoting further developments in strategic material productions and in creating new products needed within the Empire. The most glaring Empire deficiency is petroleum. There is but little petroleum in the whole Empire: consequently the mad scramble witnessed in recent years for potential petroleum rights in

Iraq, Iran, Netherland India, and Venezuela. The endless quest for raw materials for Britain's mills, and markets for its manufactured goods could not have gone on without a great merchant marine, backed by the mightiest of the world's naval fleets. British colonial activities and interests have collided with and frequently run counter to those of other nations throughout the world.

Britain's intra-empire communication lines have been studied with admirable harbors and fortifications. Gibraltar and Singapore anchor the two ends of the so-called British "life line," while Malta, Port Said, and Aden guard its middle. Other strategically located and strongly fortified bases are scattered round the world, to assure the sea lanes to Britain; it is these sea lanes that carry the lifeblood of Great Britain, and therefore the Empire.



## 44. GERMANY 1914 TO 1940

■ GERMANY emerged from the World War humbled in prestige and reduced in territorial extent. Pieces of economically important land were hacked from all its frontiers, rendering distinct losses to the German national economy. Alsace-Lorraine was returned (after some fifty years) to France; the Saar coal district was placed temporarily under a League of Nations commission; and Eupen and Malmedy passed into Belgian hands. To the north a part of Schleswig was given to Denmark. The large area later known as the "Polish Corridor" and a part of Upper Silesia were incorporated into the recreated state of Poland. Also a small part of Upper Silesia passed to the new state of Czechoslovakia; Memel to the new state of Lithuania; and Danzig was made a "free city." Thus Germany lost about 12 percent of its territory, its population, and its agricultural production; about 10 percent of its manufacturing ability; and about 75 percent of its great iron ore production.

Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of the Third Reich on January 30, 1933, and immediately set about to fulfill his dreams and promises of a restored Germany. Germany withdrew from the League of Nations October 21, 1933, nine months after Hitler came into power. The Saar Basin was returned to Germany following a plebiscite in January, 1935, held under the direct supervision of the League of Nations. On March 7, 1936 the world witnessed the first tangible evidence that the new, secretly developed Nazi military machine might again upset the status quo of Europe—German troops reoccupied the demilitarized Rhineland area in contravention of the Versailles Treaty and the Locarno Pact. Hitler formed the now famous Rome-Berlin Axis with his neighbor to the south, on October 24, 1936. The union with Austria, March 12, 1938, was the first territorial step in the grandiose conception of frontier expansion. This added 6,760,000 peoples to the Reich (90 percent German-speaking) and set a precedent for other engulfments.

The Sudetenland (part of Czechoslovakia) was taken into the Reich on October 1, 1938, adding another 3,500,000 peoples. All of this expansion was accomplished without force or bloodshed.

Most of the remainder of Czechoslovakia (Bohemia-Moravia and Slovakia), with some 9,500,000 people, was taken into the German Third Reich March 14, 1939, following a short but stubborn military resistance. A week later, March 22, 1939, Memel was also officially made a part of Germany. A mutual non-aggression pact was made with the U.S.S.R., under date of August 23, 1939, to run for ten years and bind each country to refrain from any act of force against the other. Chancellor Hitler's Reichstag formally incorporated the "Free City" of Danzig into Germany on September 1, 1939, coincident with the beginning of hostilities in Poland. Great Britain declared war on Germany, September 3, 1939, and this was followed immediately by a like declaration from France. Poland surrendered in less than a month—an admittedly brilliant German military achievement. "Disintegration of the Polish State" was concluded September 28, when Germany and the Soviet divided the spoils. Here Germany added 21,000,000 more peoples to the Reich and filled in the territorial gap between Germany Proper and German East Prussia.

Concurrent with the invasion and occupation of the Low Countries in May 1940, the two areas of Eupen and Malmedy were reincorporated into the Reich. These lands had been taken from Germany and given to Belgium by the last World War peace settlements.

Thus, in eighteen months, Adolf Hitler added over 40,000,000 peoples to the German Third Reich, increasing its total population to some 110,000,000—two and a half times the population of Great Britain.

GERMANY  
1914

GERMANY  
1938

## 8. DI FFUSI E PANSIONI

## 45. GREATER GERMANY

■ GREATER Germany, considerably larger in areal extent and population than France and Great Britain combined, encompasses most of central Europe.

The Reich is ordinarily capable of producing slightly over 80 percent of the foodstuffs consumed by its 110,000,000 people. The annexation of Austria, Czechoslovakia, or Poland did not materially alleviate the foodstuffs deficiency of Germany. However, the military occupation and control of Denmark assured an increased supply of the very critically deficient dairy and poultry products.

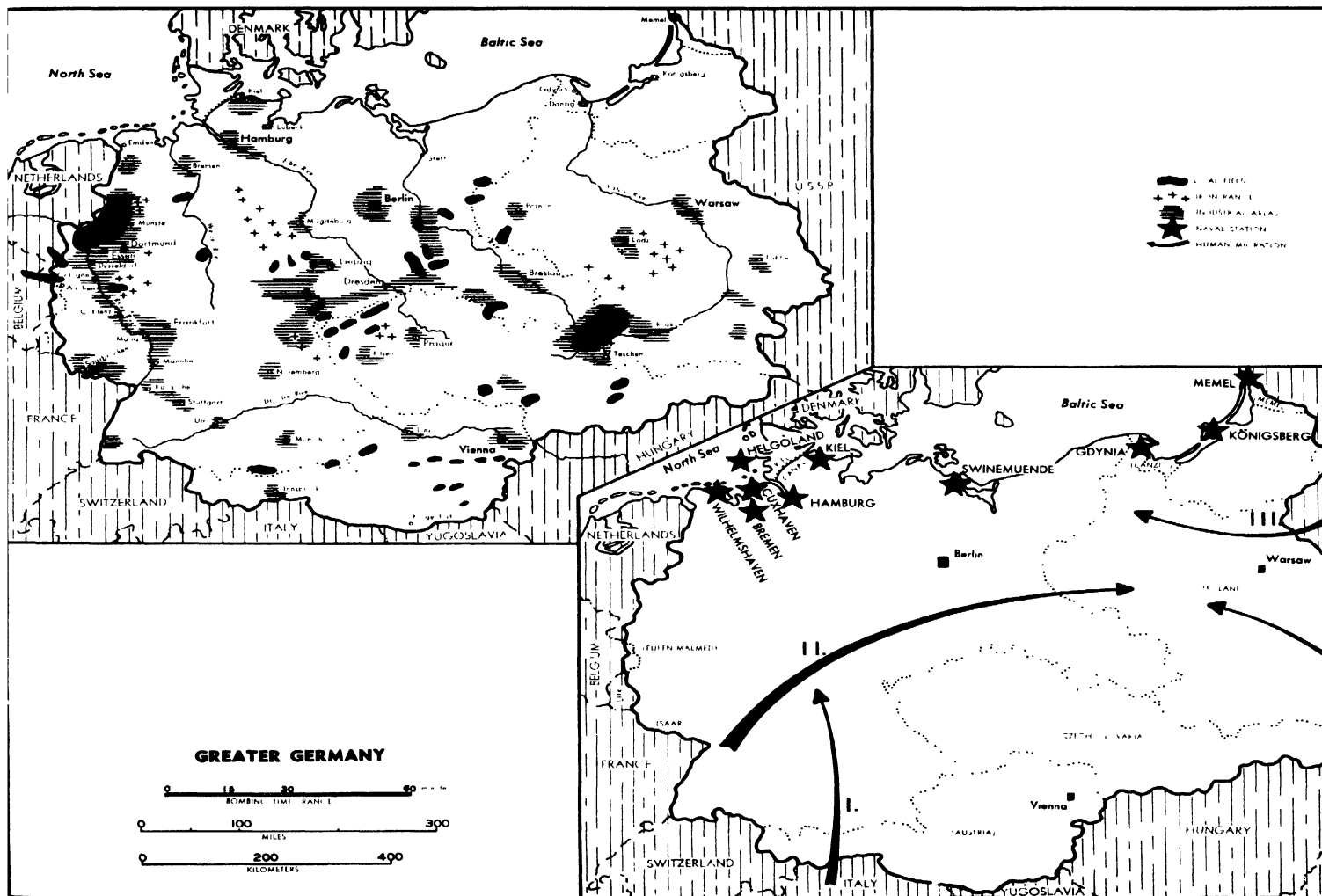
Germany is relatively poor in most natural resources and must ordinarily import more than a third of the rawstuffs needed for its great industrial structure. It produces surpluses only of coal, potash, and magnesite. The rich coal fields of recently annexed Polish Upper Silesia and Teschen gave Germany quantities of export coal that may be used as barter for other much-needed rawstuffs. The production of iron ore and a host of other minerals is sizable, yet insufficient. Greatest difficulty is experienced in procuring adequate supplies of petroleum, cotton, and natural rubber; domestic production of

synthetics is far from sufficient to meet industrial and war needs. Sweden is an important source of foreign iron ore supply for the Reich, while Rumania and the U.S.S.R. are its chief sources for petroleum. Nazi military occupation of defeated France gave Germany control over the great northern French Lorraine iron ore deposits—the richest in all Europe.

In addition to increasing the German Third Reich materially in area and population, Hitler is carrying out great mass migrations—such as the world has never before witnessed—involving over a million people in central Europe. He has caused to move, or has plans completed for the migration of:

- I. 185,000 Germans from Italy (Tyrol) into Germany.
- II. 600,000 Germans (110,000 families) from western Germany into German West Poland.
- III. 120,000 Germans from the Baltic Republics into German Northwest Poland.
- IV. 160,000 Germans from Soviet East Poland into German West Poland.

These migrations are in addition to the mass exodus of some hundreds of thousands of Jews, exiled from Germany during the earlier years of Hitler's rule.

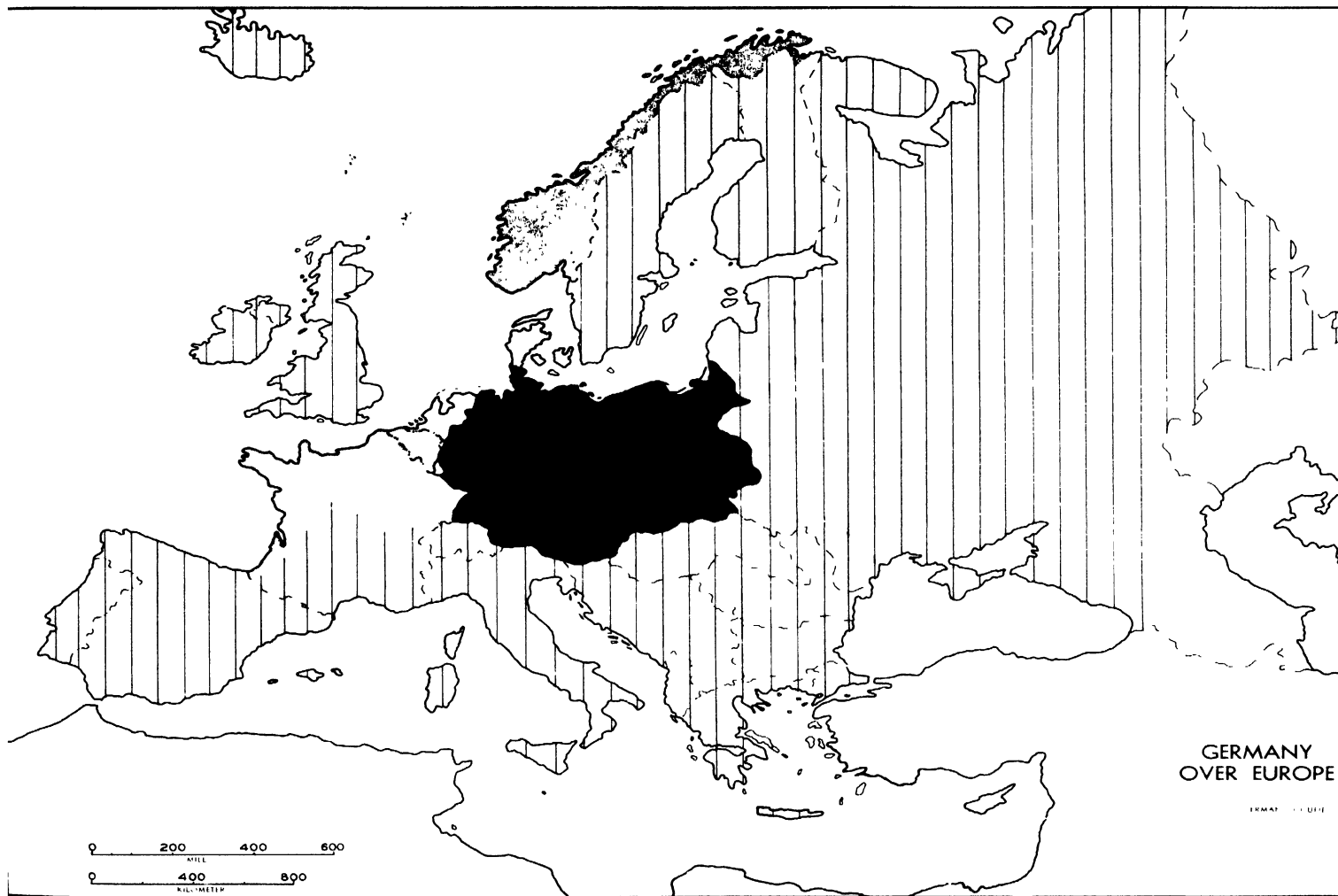


## 46. GERMANY OVER EUROPE

■ GERMANY, under Hitler, has pushed its frontiers out until the boundaries of the Third Reich now include most of the territories lost at Versailles, plus some others never before within the German Empire. In addition, the Nazi military has conquered and now occupies and controls many other European territories which have not been as yet incorporated within the Third Reich's Greater Germany.

### HITLER'S GERMANY IN REVIEW

- |                      |   |                          |   |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 1. January 30, 1933  | Hitler became Chancellor of the Third Reich.                          | 9. October 24, 1936      | Rome-Berlin Axis formed.  |
| 2. October 21, 1933  | Germany withdrew from League of Nations.                              | 10. March 12, 1938       | Austria taken into the Reich.   |
| 3. November 12, 1933 | Plebiscite approved Hitler's foreign policy by a vote of 90 per cent. | 11. October 1, 1938      | Sudetenland annexed.  |
| 4. June 14, 1934     | Germany suspended cash payments on all foreign debts.                 | 12. March 14, 1939       | Remainder of Czechoslovakia (Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia) annexed. |
| 5. June 30, 1934     | Nazi "Blood Purge."   | 13. March 22, 1939       | Memel annexed.  |
| 6. January 13, 1935  | Plebiscite gave the Saar Basin to Germany by an overwhelming vote.    | 14. August 23, 1939      | Non-aggression pact signed with the U.S.S.R.                          |
| 7. March 16, 1935    | Military conscription announced.                                      | 15. September 1, 1939    | Danzig "Free City" annexed.   |
| 8. March 7, 1936     | German troops reoccupied Rhineland.                                   | 16. September 3, 1939    | Great Britain and France declared war on Germany.                     |
|                      |   | 17. September 1-28, 1939 | Poland defeated and engulfed.   |
|                      |   | 18. April 9, 1940        | Occupied Denmark.   |
|                      |   | 19. April 9, 1940        | Invaded Norway.   |
|                      |   | 20. May 10, 1940         | Invaded the Netherlands.  |
|                      |   | 21. May 10, 1940         | Invaded Belgium.  |
|                      |   | 22. May 10, 1940         | Invaded Luxembourg.   |
|                      |   | 23. June 5, 1940         | Invaded France.   |
|                      |   | 24. June 22, 1940        | Granted armistice to defeated France.                                 |
|                      |   | 25. June 25, 1940        | Began military occupation of northern and western France.             |



GERMANY  
OVER EUROPE

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## 47. "LOST" GERMAN EMPIRE

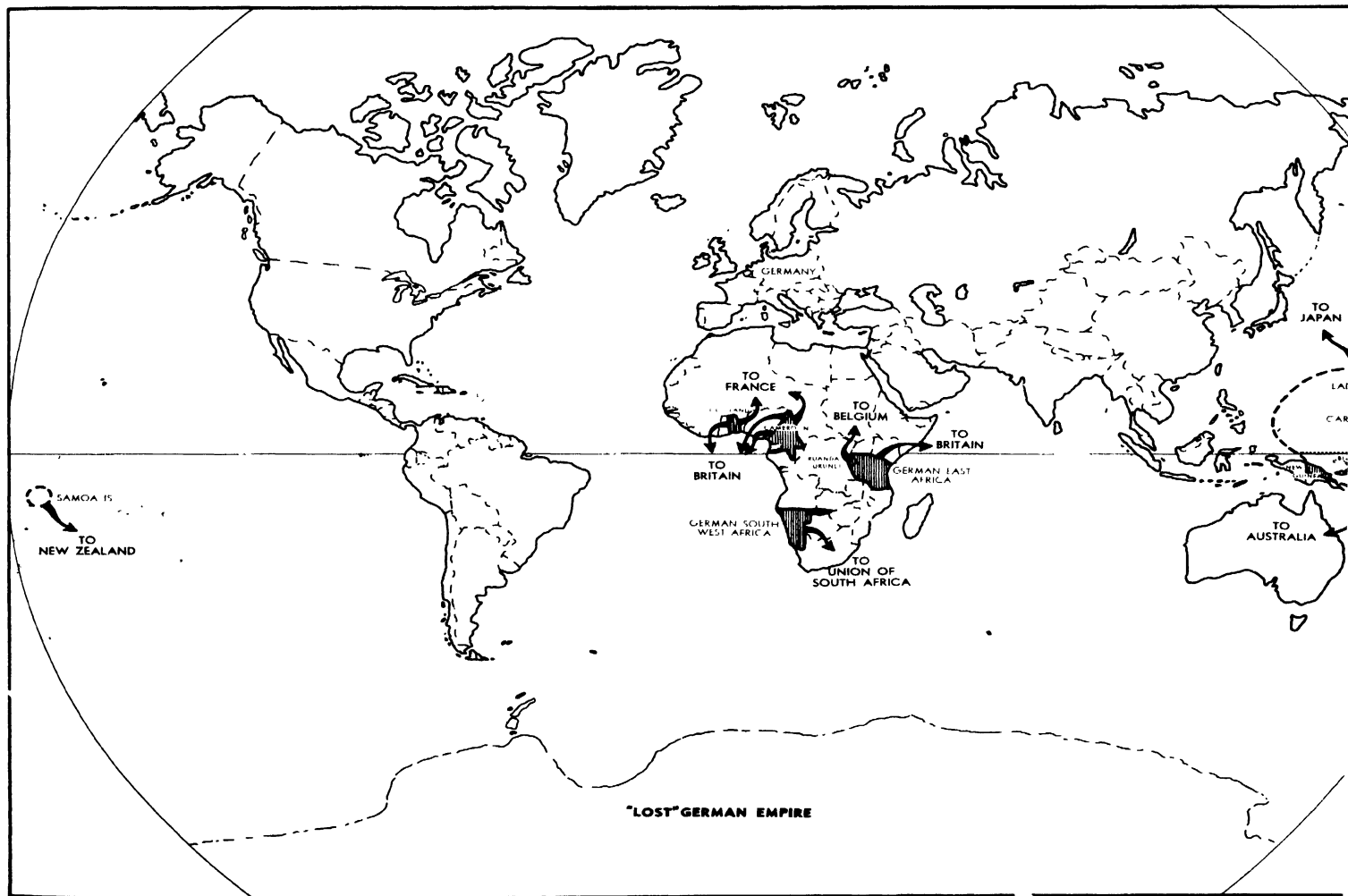
■ THE Versailles Treaty stripped Germany completely of its colonial empire; the victors divided the spoils.

Most of German East Africa (renamed Tanganyika Territory) fell to Great Britain. Ruanda and Urundi, a small north-western section of German East Africa, were ceded to Belgium. German Southwest Africa passed to the Union of South Africa under a League of Nations mandate. The Cameroons, flanked on all sides by British and French territories, were divided between those two countries. A similar fate befell Togoland. The Pacific portion of the empire was divided between Japan and the British Empire. Japan gained all German islands north of the equator, while all south of the equator fell to Great Britain. The British Empire Pacific lot was divided among Australia, New Zealand, and Great Britain.

The most important resource loss to Germany, by this forfeiture of colonies, was a precious, even if relatively small, supply of tropical edible oils and fruits. Germany also lost a growing market for its manufactured goods.

Tanganyika's present plantation productions are mainly sisal, cotton, and rubber, but there is also some animal production. The Ruanda Plateau (to Belgium) is one of Africa's best cattle areas. South West Africa's economic importance is confined to small amounts of pastoral products. The Cameroons today produce cacao, palm oil, rubber, and mahogany. It is the palm oil that would be of greatest present value to Germany. Togoland today produces palm oil, cotton, cacao, and tobacco. Quantities of vanadium and phosphates are also produced within parts of Germany's "Lost" Empire.

Demands for return of these colonies have been made repeatedly by Nazi German spokesmen. They demand the colonies on the grounds that Germany needs and deserves the raw material resources, the markets, and the outlet for colonists, and that Germany must disprove the Versailles charges that Germans are "incapable of proper colonial management."



## 48. ITALY

■ **PENINSULAR ITALY**—closely resembling Great Britain in areal extent and population numbers—juts its boot-shaped form nearly across the middle position of the Mediterranean.

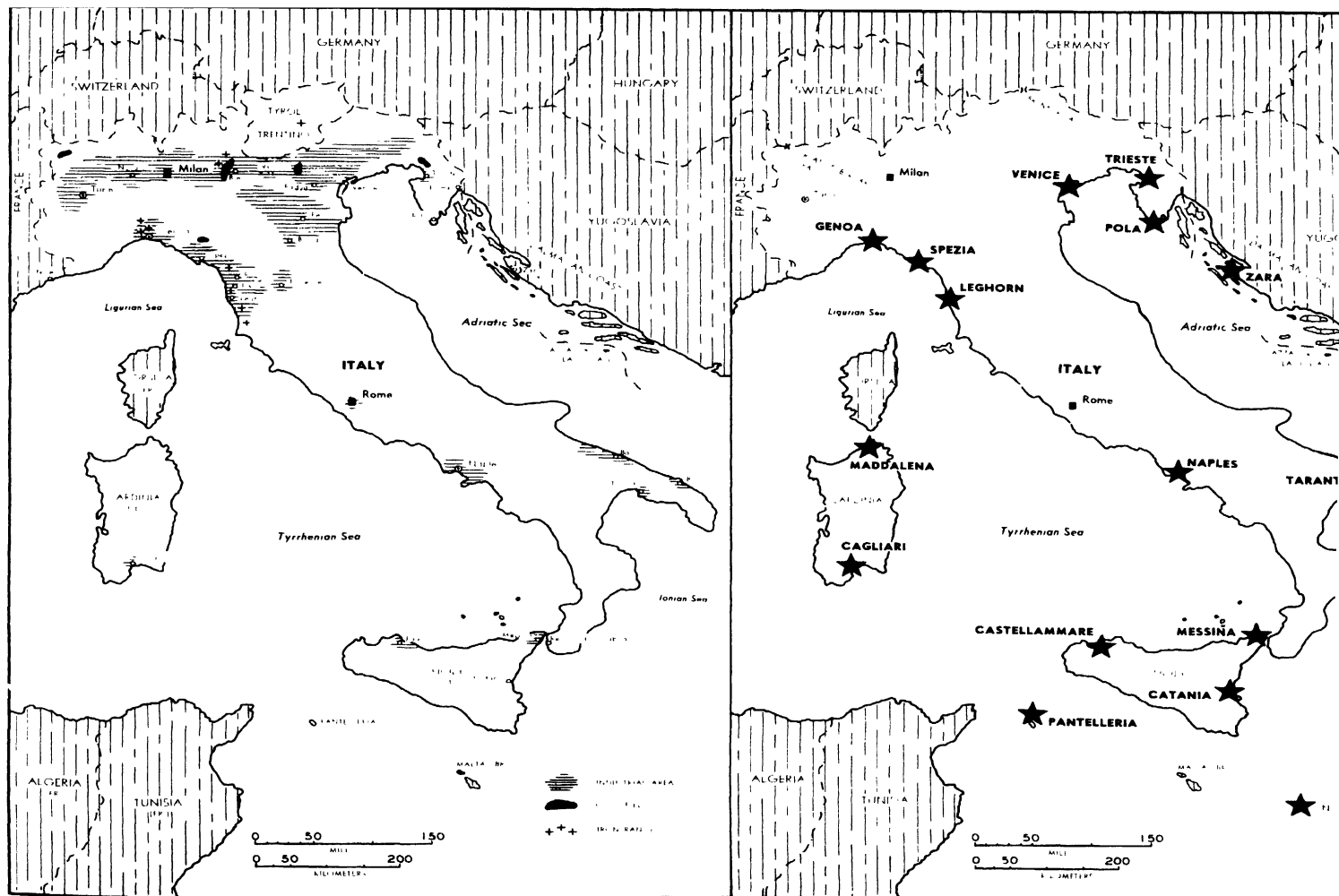
Italy is poor in everything save “ambition and spirit.” Economically it is the poorest of all the Great Powers of the world. It is only by frugal living and intensive cultivation of the restrictedly productive lands that the Italians are able to feed their 44,000,000 people. Italy is practically without coal; has but a limited supply of iron; has no petroleum; and is practically destitute of most of the other minerals and rawstuffs essential to industry. It is necessary for Italy to import nearly everything from the outside world to support even a mediocre industrial machine—not only power and fuel but raw materials. Fully 80 percent of the rawstuffs used in industry are imported.

Thus it is apparent that Italy must continue in the position

of a secondary economic power. Despite recent additions to the colonial empire in Africa, it is certain that conditions will not improve materially.

Great effort has been expended to develop hydroelectric resources in both the north and central regions. By constructing long-distant power transmission lines, the Italians have partly balanced the seasonal fluctuations in hydroelectric production capacities of these two mountain areas.

Nature has endowed Italy with many physical features which further the security of the nation against foreign military invasion. Mountains to the north and west make effective guards, while its peninsular form renders the country practically immune from invasion from any other direction. These natural protections have been further augmented by studding the length of the peninsula with numerous naval stations.



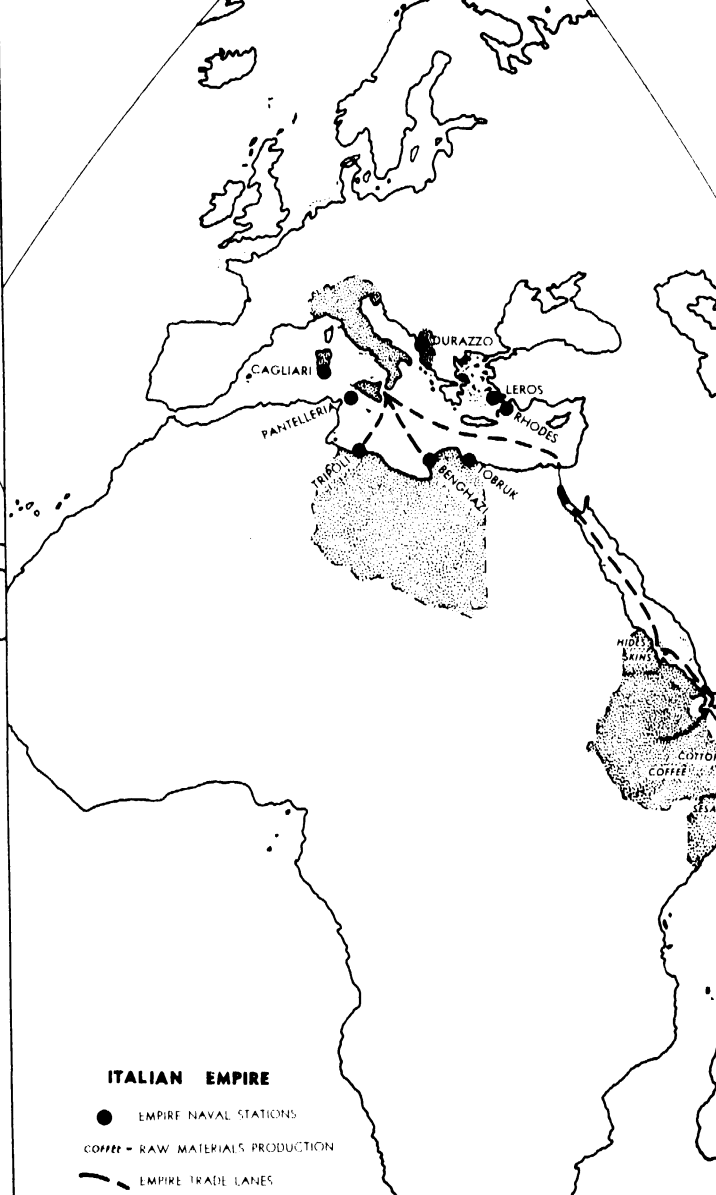
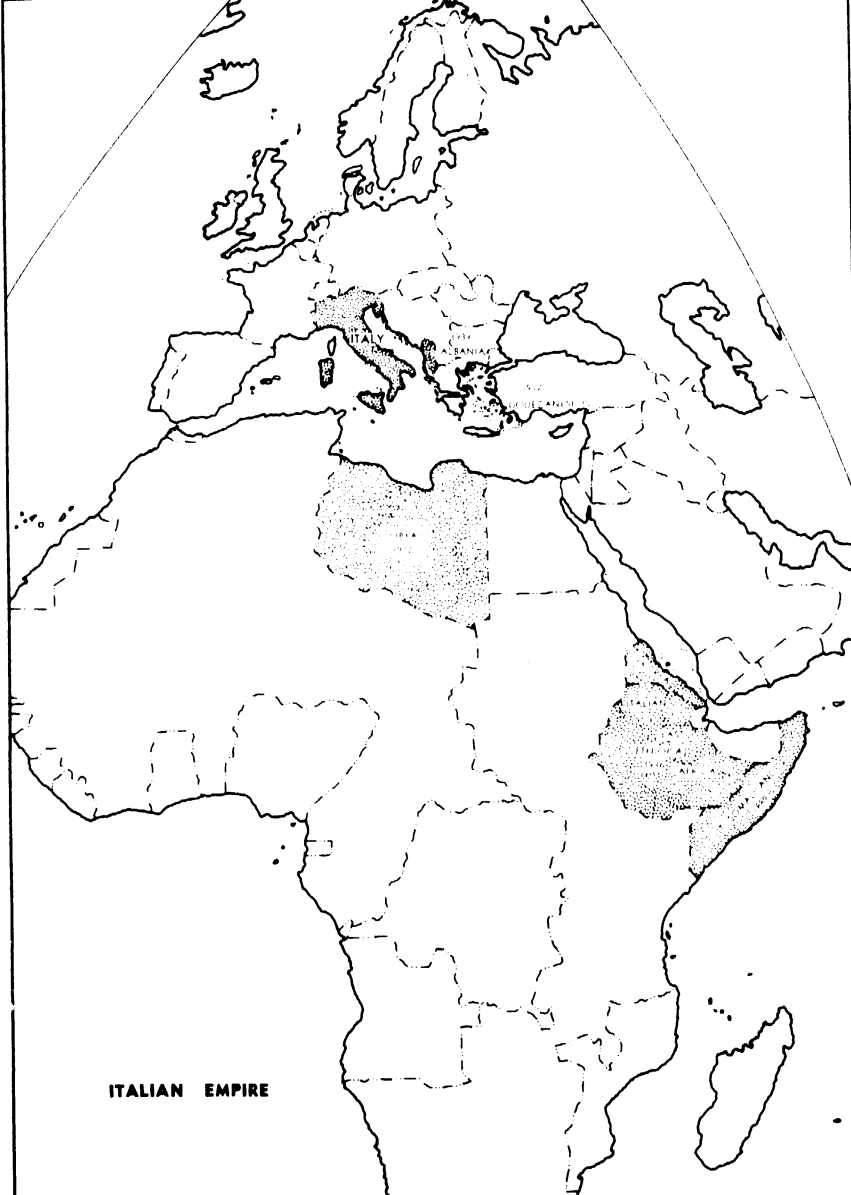
## 49. ITALIAN EMPIRE

■ ITALY was first unified in 1870, and, like Germany and Japan, entered the world race for colonies very late, long after the good colonizing lands had been taken by other powers.

Eritrea and Italian Somaliland in Africa were the first overseas claims made by Italy. Then nearly a quarter of a century elapsed before Libya and the Dodecanese Islands were added. They became parts of the Empire as a result of the Turko-Italian War (1911-12). Libya was later enlarged southward through Italian demands and French and British concessions. The Empire as thus constituted comprised little else than desert, until the Ethiopian conquest (1935-1936) brought that hitherto independent country under Italian control. All three East African territories have since been assembled into a single colony called Italian East Africa. Albania, after a decade of economic dependence, was annexed by Italy in 1939.

The Italian Empire, thus, is confined geographically to southern Europe and northeastern Africa; it is small in extent; and is definitely limited in all phases of productivity. Before Ethiopia was engulfed, the Italian Colonial Empire had practically no economic value. Ethiopia holds forth some promise for colonization and the exploitation of raw materials, but these possible developments are still in the far future.

Italian naval bases are confined to the "middle block" of the Mediterranean. Here is the Italian Empire's so-called "life line" from Italy to Libya: the economic significance of Libya strongly contradicts such an appellation for the route. Two routes are available from Italy to its East African territory. The first route, via Suez, is British-dominated, while the second, around Africa, is British influenced if not actually controlled.



## 50. FRANCE

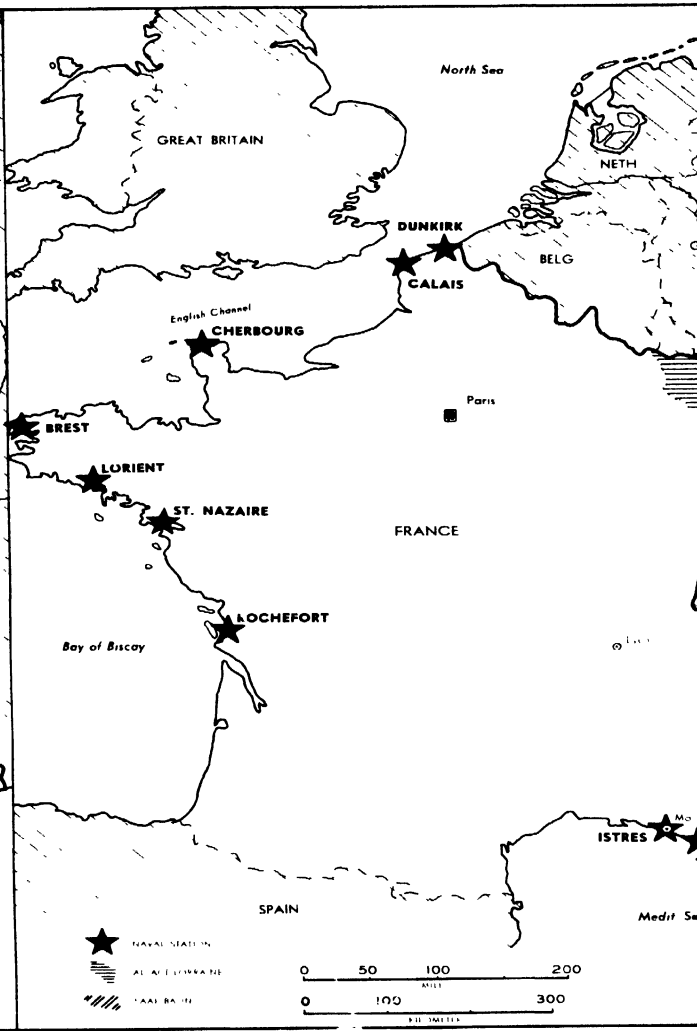
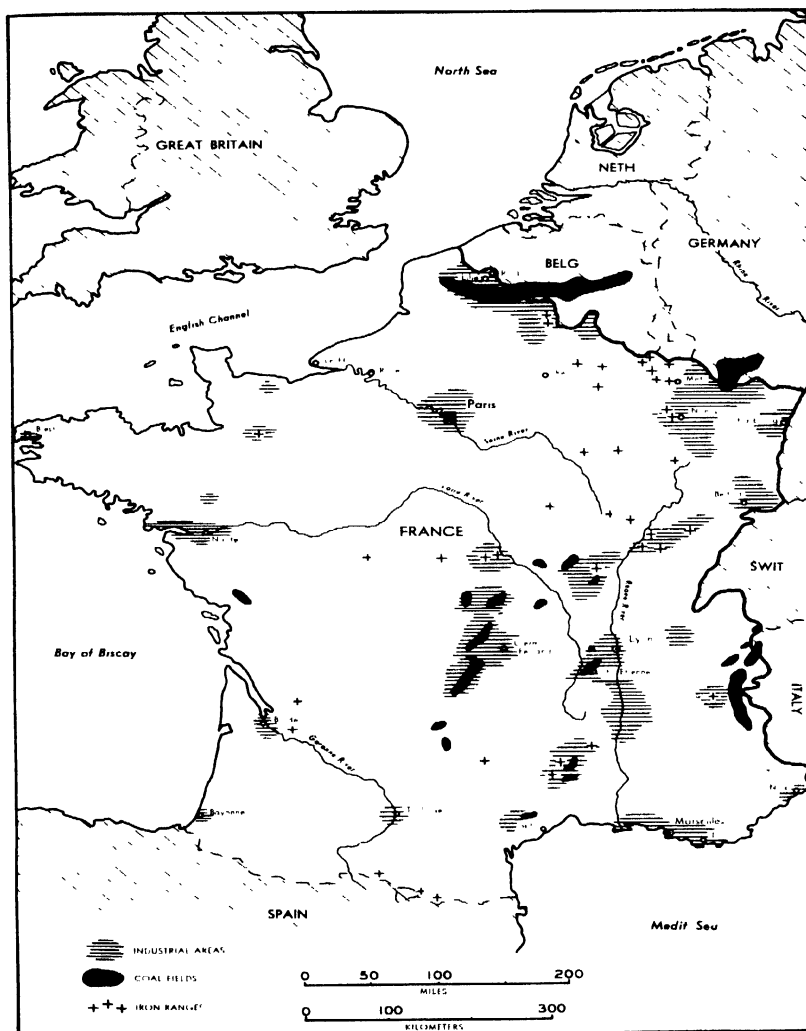
■ FRANCE, over twice the size of Great Britain, yet considerably smaller in area than the State of Texas, lies near the western apex of the great Eurasian continental land mass.

Traditionally France is an agricultural nation, and is normally largely (95 percent) self-supporting and independent in the matter of food for her 42,000,000 people. Upwards of 50 percent of the population lives by agriculture.

Good grades of iron ore are available in abundance from Lorraine in eastern France, ranking this country foremost in iron ore production in Europe. France has considerable coal, widely distributed, yet imports about 40 percent of industrial demands. Upon the great Lorraine iron has been built an industrial production more than capable of supplying national needs.

France is the only country of Europe that would prove difficult to "starve out." Completely blockaded, east, west, north, and south, France would not suffer for considerable time—food would present no problem, but eventually industry would suffer from shortages of materials other than iron and coal. France and its Empire are deficient in sugar, cotton, wool, petroleum, and copper.

The geographical position of France offers both advantages and problems in national defense. Facing three seas, in as many directions, France is rendered practically immune to naval blockade, and is allowed multiple choice of routes to its African colonies.





## 51. FRANCE IN DEFEAT

■ FRANCE, disorganized, shattered, and retreating from a series of swift, bloody battles, tottered toward complete collapse in the tenth month of its declared war against Germany. With lightning swiftness the highly mechanized enemy forces had, in five short weeks, crossed the Netherlands and Belgium, outflanked the mighty French Maginot Line fortifications, and swept into Paris. On June 17, three days after the fall of Paris, Marshall Henri Philippe Pétain succeeded Reynaud as Premier of France and sued Germany for an armistice. The French delegates met with the German high command and accepted its peace terms on June 22, 1940—in the same “Armistice car” in Compiègne Forest where a defeated Germany had bowed to the Allies in 1918.

By the terms of the armistice France consented to complete disarmament, including surrender and internment of the French fleet; to German military occupation of part of its territory;

and in no way to impede the further prosecution of Germany’s military drive against Great Britain. The “occupied” parts of France were to be roughly those territories lying north and west of the city of Tours (in west central France).

Two days after the armistice was signed with Germany in Compiègne Forest, the same French delegates signed another armistice with Italy. The terms of the Italo-French armistice called for the demilitarization of all French frontiers facing Italian territory; to grant Italy the full use of the African French Somaliland port of Djibouti and the French section of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway; and immediately to dismantle its four strongest Mediterranean naval stations: Toulon, Ajaccio, Oran, and Bizerta. Italy did not receive the right to occupy sizable portions of French territory as did the Germans.

On June 25, 1940, all fighting ended in France.

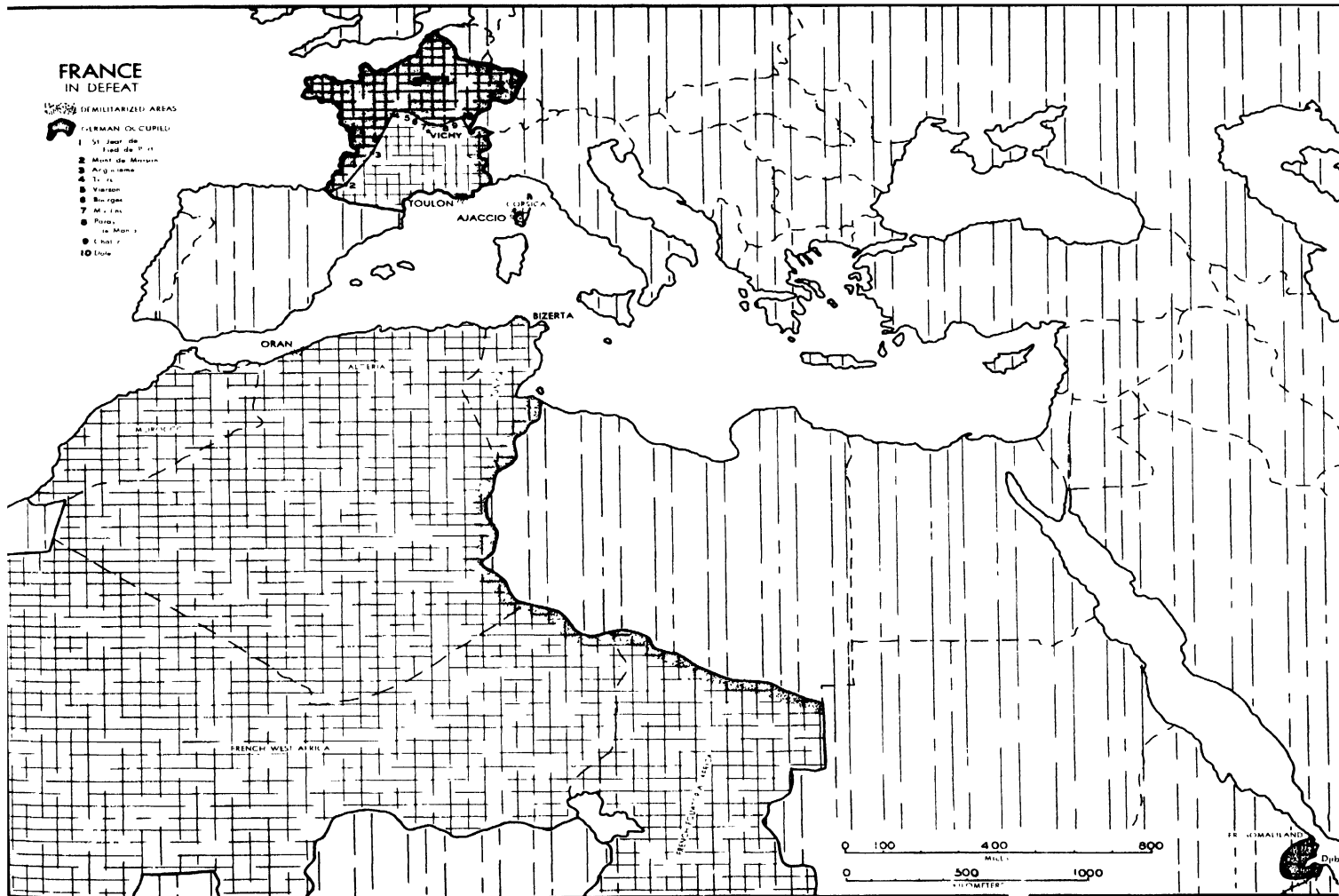
# FRANCE IN DEFEAT

## GERMAN OCCUPIED



### DEMILITARIZED AREAS

- 1 St Jean de  
Lud de 1911
- 2 Mont de Marsan
- 3 Argentan
- 4 Tulle
- 5 Vichy
- 6 Bourges
- 7 Moulins
- 8 Clermont
- 9 La Roche
- 10 Evreux



FR. DOMINION

Dub

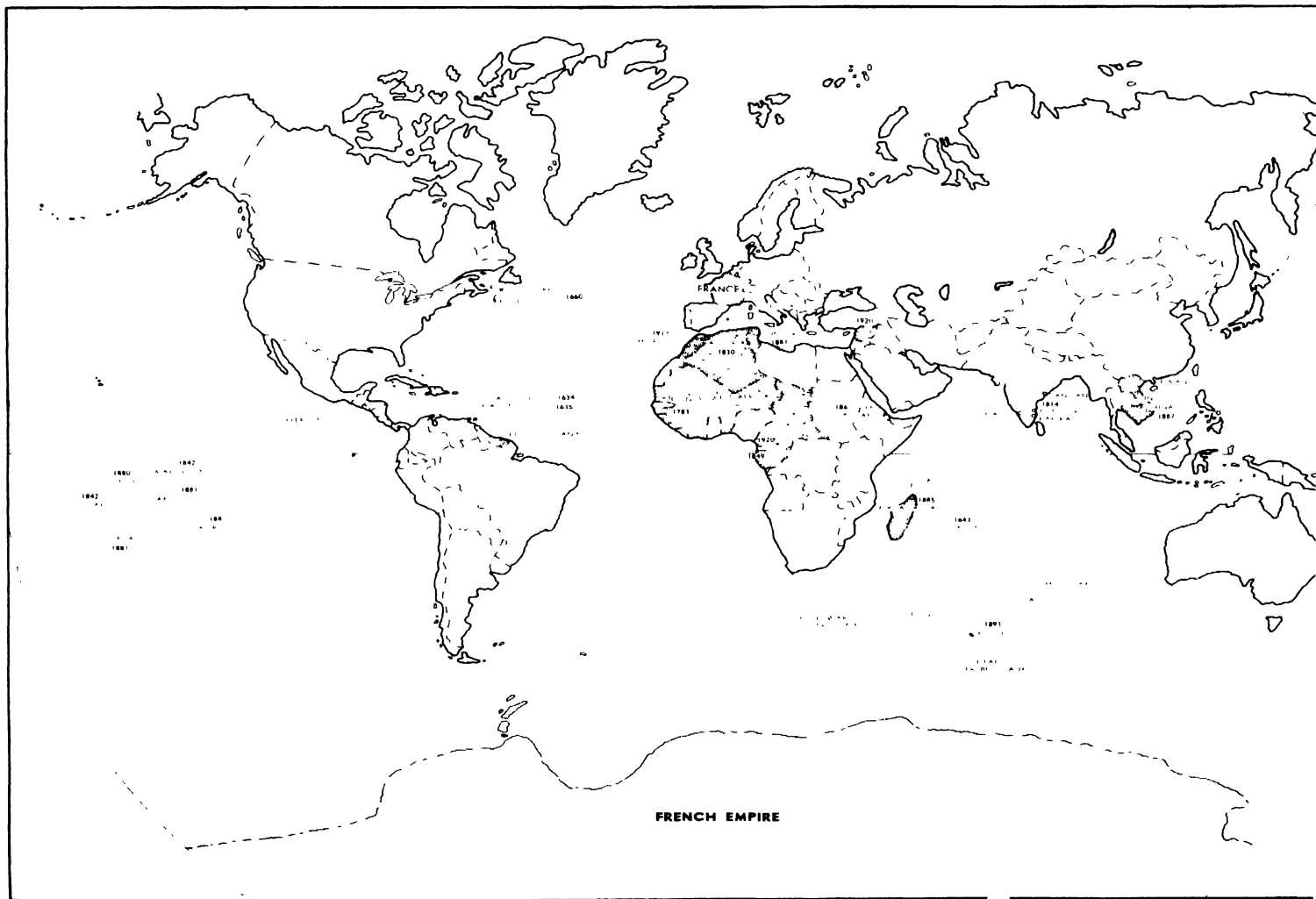
## 52. FRENCH EMPIRE (a)

■ THE FRENCH EMPIRE structure is largely the handiwork of the Third Republic. Little was left that might be called a great empire at the close of the Napoleonic era.

The French Colonial Empire lies for the most part in North, West, and Equatorial Africa, with secondary outliers in the West Indies, in distant French Indo-China, and in the South Sea Islands. In areal extent the French Empire is little more than a third that of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and in population numbers it is less than a fourth. The total population of all the Empire is 113,000,000, of which 42,000,000

are in France and 43,000,000 in Africa. This Empire population figure is about equal to that of Greater Germany.

Inflexible direct rule has been the French policy in administering its colonial Empire, exerted through an appointed governor and his subordinates. French rule does not supplement and parallel the native governmental structure: French rule supplants it. The Empire is not ruthlessly exploited, yet it is regarded as a great French business enterprise which should be operated for and to the advantage of France. Many Frenchmen today regard Algeria not as a mere colonial possession but as an African extension of France.



## 53. FRENCH EMPIRE (b)

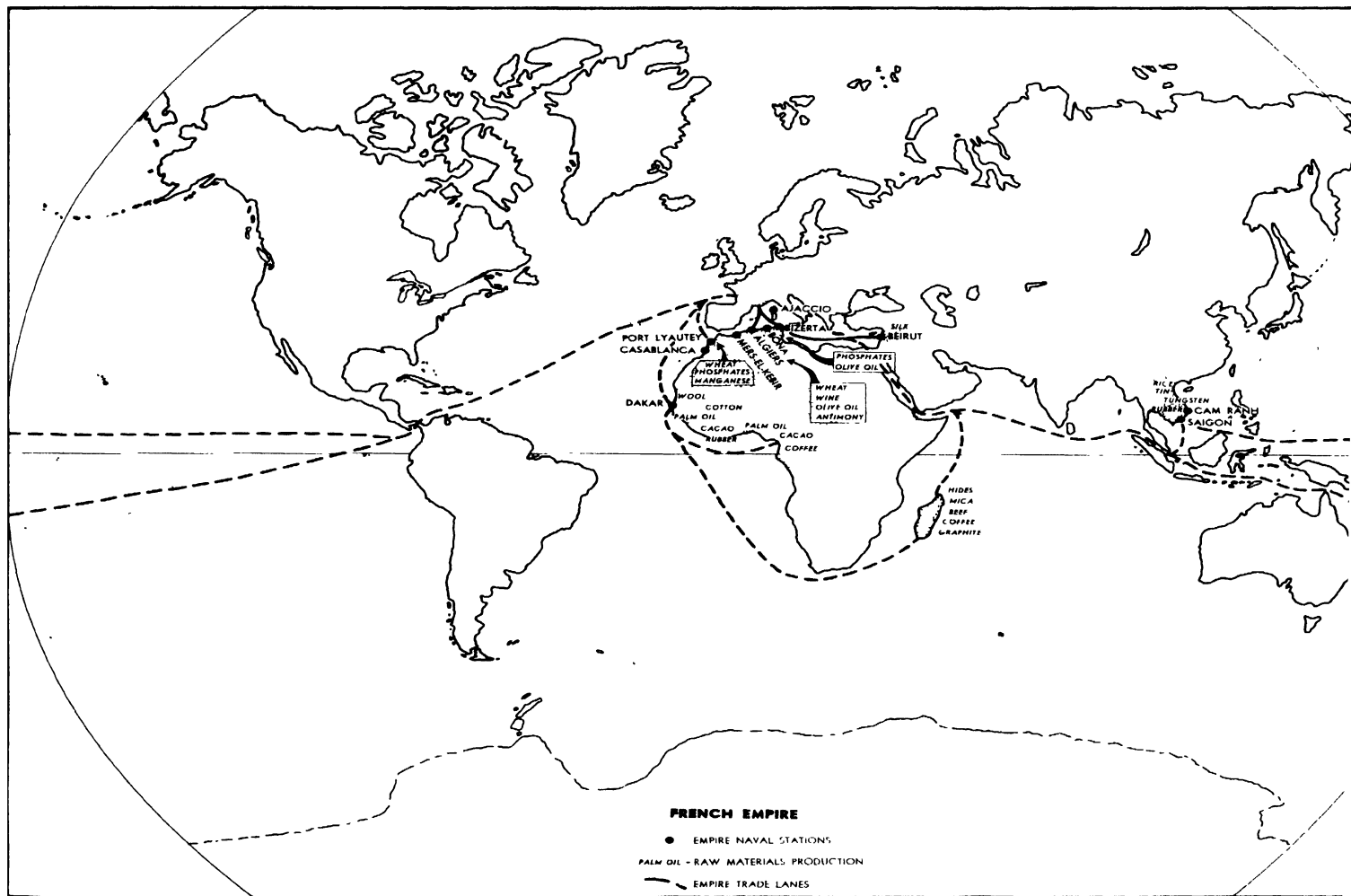
■ THE FRENCH EMPIRE is neither particularly rich nor productive. Its great size belies its true value to the homeland. Vast desert and steppe wastes render all but relatively small portions of North, West, and Equatorial Africa economically unproductive.

Relatively few essential raw materials are available to France from its Empire. The deficiencies, therefore, are necessarily made up through foreign imports. The colonies furnish France with but a fourth of its total imports and in return offer themselves as markets for but a scant third of France's total exports. Some of the more important products of the Empire are: wheat, wine, and antimony in Algeria; olive oil and phosphates in Tunisia; wheat and manganese in Morocco; cacao and cotton in West Africa; graphite and beef in Madagascar; silk in Syria; and rubber, tin, and tungsten in Indo-China. The most

serious Empire rawstuff deficiencies are: sugar, cotton, wool, petroleum, and copper.

The value of the Empire as a reservoir of man power has always been of greater importance to France than the economic factor. France long relied on her colonial millions to offset the disparity between her own population numbers and those of her neighbors. The colonies, principally in North Africa, unstintingly poured thousands of fighting men into French wars. Over a half million have answered the call to French colors, a fifth of whom have died on the battle grounds of the continent.

French naval forces are now practically nil, since Germany delivered its crushing military blow to the nation, and Britain seized or sank most of the French navy, to keep it from falling into Nazi hands.



## 54. AFRICA (a)

■ THE known parts of Africa, in 1800, were but narrow fringes of European settlements and trading stations facing the high seas. The French, Dutch, and British held the Atlantic facing coasts around the western bulge, the Portuguese the southwest coast, the British and Dutch the southern Cape, and the Portuguese the southeast coast. The Mediterranean and Red Sea littorals had long been known and occupied. Thus the vast unknown interior awaited the explorer and the geographer: Africa was ripe for partition among the empire hunters of Europe.

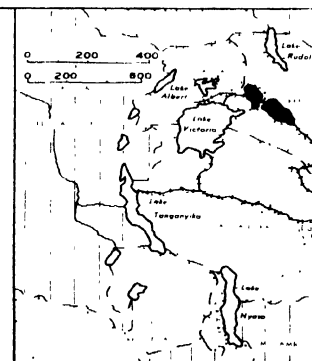
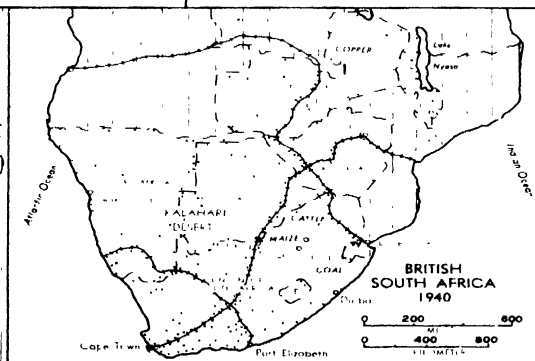
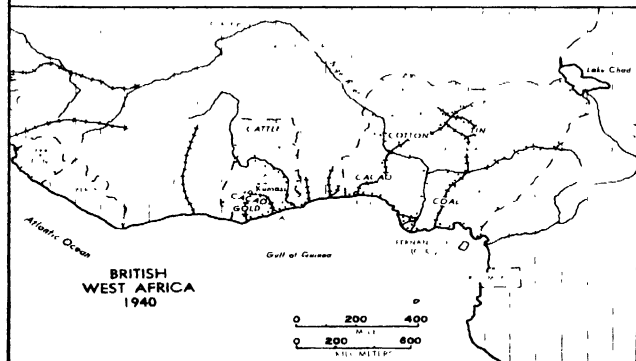
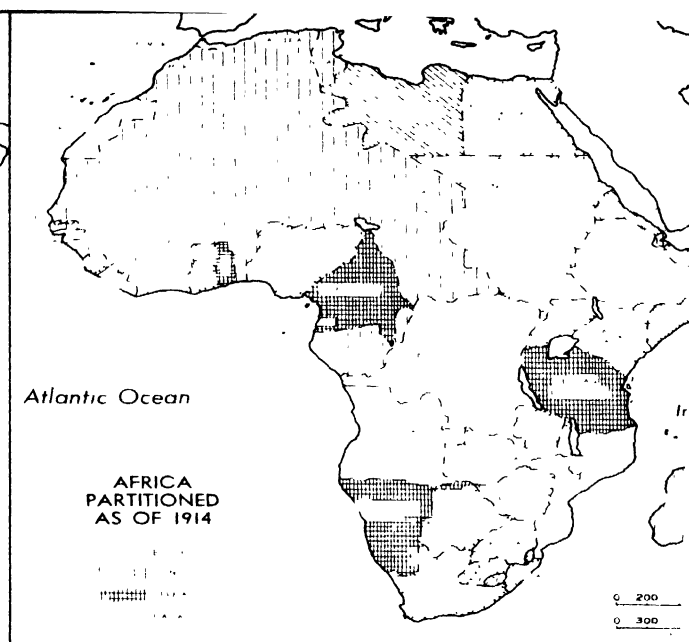
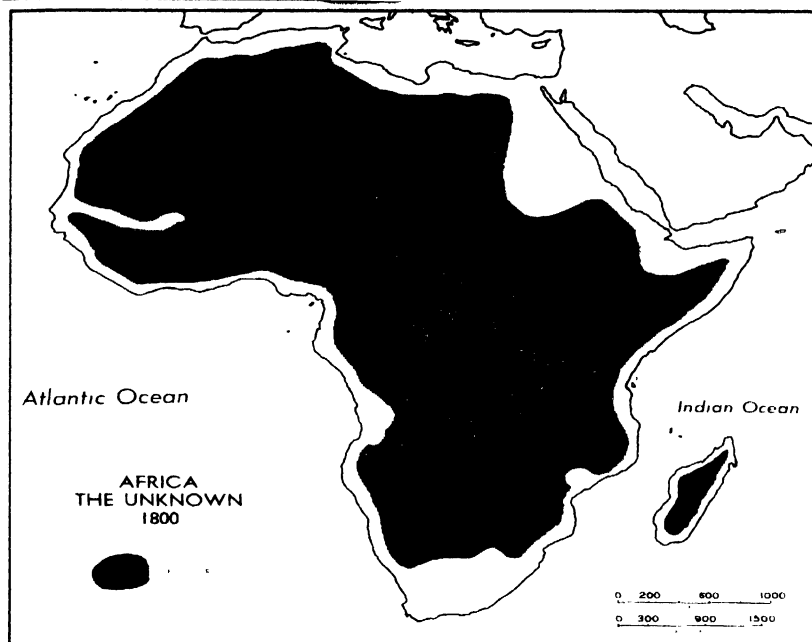
By 1914 the work was finished: Africa had been explored, charted, and parceled—the “rape of a continent” was ended. Africa bore the scars inflicted by elaborate international arrangements and boundary commissions. The British, French, Germans, Italians, Belgians, Portuguese, and Spanish had each carved out African empires in proportion to their ability. The most ambitious and successful was Great Britain, with her Cairo-to-the-Cape plan which cut directly across the paths of the others. The resulting stalemate found each nation possessing but a half-won objective.

A series of alternating British and French territories make up the political pattern of West Africa. Each territory originated with and expanded inland from a coastal trading center established before 1800, when Africa was little known. It is highly improbable that white occupation will ever be possible; consequently the British and French have concentrated on the

improvement of native agriculture in the products best suited to the region—cacao, cotton, etc. Independent Liberia was originally founded in 1816 to serve as a refuge for freed American slaves. The Firestone Rubber Company recently established a 1,000,000-acre rubber plantation in Liberia which bids well for the future of that country.

There is suggestion that all British possessions south of the Congo be made “one big South Africa.” This proposed combination of some 11,000,000 natives would be ruled by the approximately 2,000,000 whites now in the area. A state exceeding Argentina in area would be created, and ruled from Cape Town. Any move of such nature must of necessity be slow and infinitely well planned, lest catastrophe accompany the expansion.

Kenya Colony, in East Africa, possesses a particularly favorable area for “white” colonization, northeast of Lake Victoria. It straddles the equator, yet high elevations temper its climate to conditions suitable to white occupation. The area is free from the tsetse fly and so is favorable to the raising of cattle. One of the few railways of East Africa links this area with the seaport of Mombasa. Repercussions, due to unwise British handling of recent gold findings in Kenya Colony, have been felt in every part of British Africa. This has furthered the embitterment of the natives and caused them to watch their white rulers with greater distrust.





## 55. AFRICA (b)

■ **RESHAPING** of the political boundaries of Africa has gone on steadily during recent years. A comparison of the map of 1914 with that of 1940 reveals graphically the history of Africa through that period. As prizes of Versailles, all the former German colonies were divided between Great Britain, France, and Belgium; Italian, British and French territorial differences in the eastern Sahara were settled to Italy's advantage; the Eritrea-Ethiopian and Somaliland-Ethiopian international boundaries were wiped out by the Italian Conquest of Abyssinia (Ethiopia); and Egypt lost and gained again its independence from Great Britain.

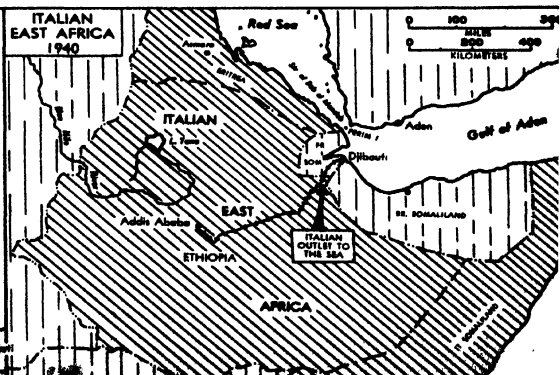
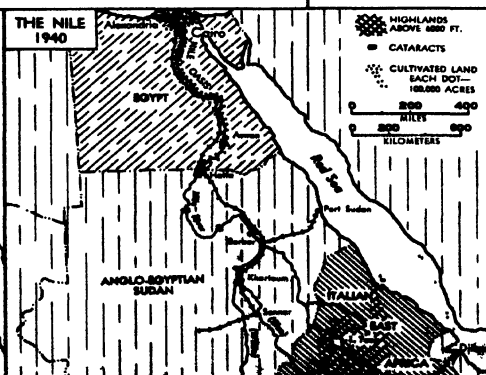
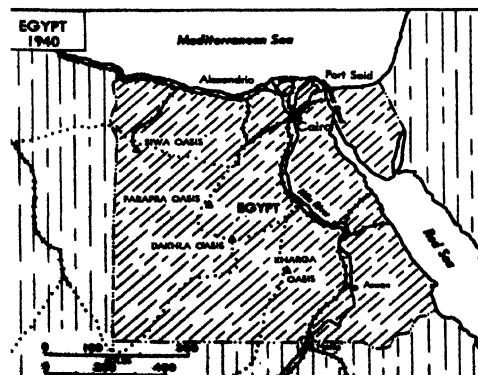
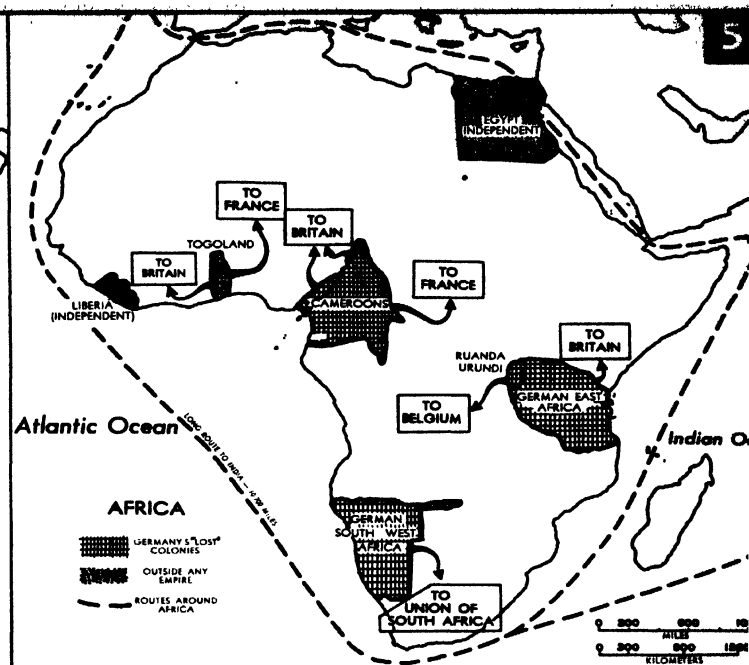
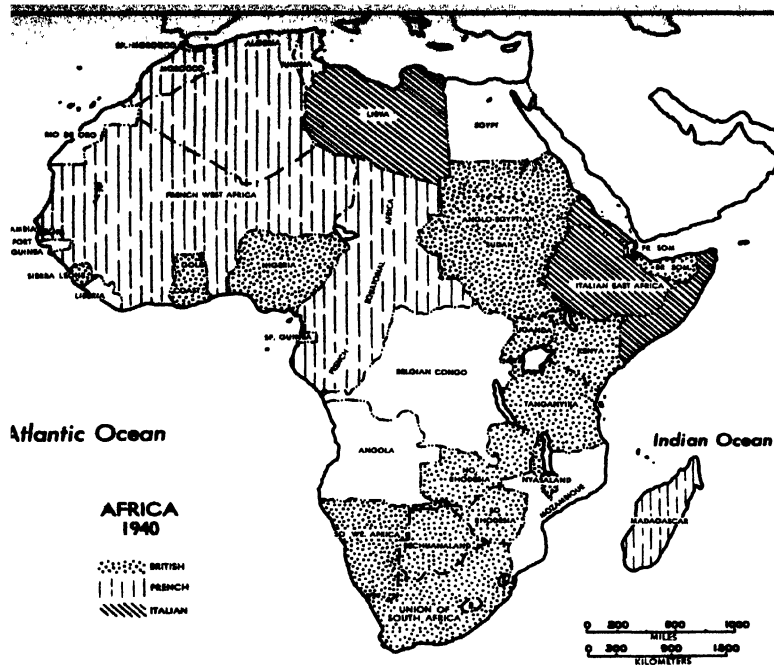
Fate completely eliminated Germany from Africa. The Treaty of Versailles gave all of Germany's possessions there to Great Britain, France, and Belgium; the lion's share fell to Britain. German Southwest Africa passed into British hands as a mandate of the Union of South Africa. German East Africa, except a small portion given to Belgium, also passed to Great Britain as a mandated possession (renamed Tanganyika Territory). The Cameroons were divided and mandated to Great Britain and France and Togoland was also divided and mandated to these same Powers.

But two political areas in all Africa are outside the folds of colonial empires. They are Egypt and Liberia. Egypt, formerly an Ottoman Empire province, shifted to British influence in

1882; became a British protectorate in World War days; and finally in 1922 became an independent sovereign state. Less than 4 percent of Egypt is habitable—that unique oasis of the Nile Valley and Delta—wherein lives a densely packed population of 14,000,000. Egypt is truly the “gift of the Nile,” a fact recognized and first stated by the Greek geographer, Herodotus, over 2,300 years ago.

Egypt, drawing its “lifeblood” from the heart of Africa, did not know the source of the Nile waters until after 1800. Two great Nile tributaries spring into life in the Abyssinian (Ethiopian) highlands, in Italian East Africa, where melting snows and heavy rains combine to give the Nile its flood power, so vital to Egyptian agriculture. Italian control of these highland areas is of some concern to Egypt and its British overseer.

Italian forces, seeking territory and its accompanying world prestige, laid siege to Ethiopia October, 1935 to May, 1936. Following the inevitable engulfment, all Italian territory in the eastern horn was assembled into a single political unit now called Italian East Africa. Italian immigration is to aid in the occupation of the highland areas. They are suitable for white settlement and are not unlike the natural environment found by European settlers in the highlands of Middle America. Djibouti, terminus to the only rail line out of Ethiopia, has been one of the recent Italian territorial demands on France.



## 56. U.S.S.R. (a)

■ **PREWAR CZARIST RUSSIA (1919)**, under Czar Nicholas II, extended territorially into the northern Scandinavian region, south into the Balkans, and far into the heart country of central Europe.

(Czarist Russia, one of the Allies, collapsed before Germany's eastern assaults in 1917. Early in 1918, the Communists reluctantly signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany. By this treaty Russia lost huge areas in the west, where a host of small states were created from Finland to the Ukraine. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, however, was rendered void by the Allies' defeat of Germany later in the same year.)

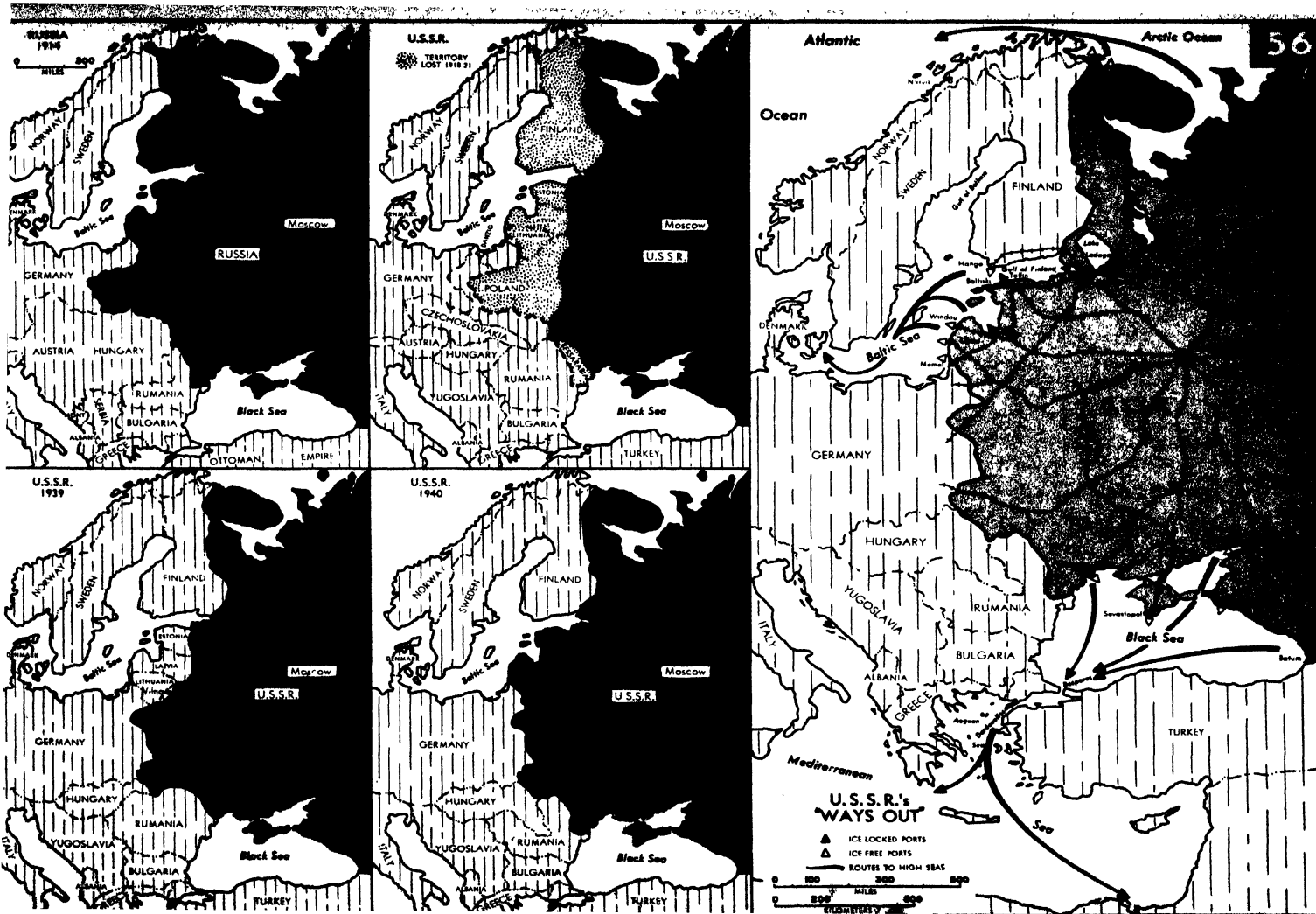
Russia was in revolution and was not represented at Versailles when Europe was remade "safe for democracy." When Russia's frontiers were finally settled in 1921, they were set back to a nearly straight line running through Petrograd (Leningrad). Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were made independent states out of Russian territory; the newly created state of Poland received a sizable area; and Bessarabia was handed to Rumania.

Military collaboration with Germany, in September, 1939, regained for the U.S.S.R. some of its lost western lands. When the *Blitzkrieg* "fourth partition" of Poland was formally concluded in Moscow, September 28, 1939, over the signatures of Soviet Premier Molotov and German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, the eastern half of that country fell to U.S.S.R. The same day, the U.S.S.R. signed a ten-year mutual-assistance pact with Estonia granting the former extensive military and naval privileges. Similar pacts were signed with Latvia (October 5)

and with Lithuania (October 10). These three pacts amounted to not less than reducing the three small Baltic Republics to Soviet vassalages. The Vilna area, a part of Poland, was transferred to Lithuania by the U.S.S.R. at the time of Poland's partition.

Finland, following military surrender in March 1940, ceded certain portions of its frontier territories to the U.S.S.R. In July 1940, the U.S.S.R. moved troops into and, reclaimed Bessarabia. This area had been lost to Rumania at Versailles—a territorial loss never recognized on official Russian maps. At the same time the tiny area known as Northern Bukovina was occupied and incorporated into the Soviet. Northern Bukovina was former Austro-Hungarian territory and joins Bessarabia on the latter's northern tip. The second step toward final engulfment of the small Baltic Republics (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania) was soon made, when the U.S.S.R. charged that the mutual-assistance pacts had been violated. The government of each of the republics soon petitioned the U.S.S.R. for admission into the Soviet Union. The admission was immediately made, early in August, 1940.

As far as "free access" to the high seas is concerned, European U.S.S.R. might be an inland state. Other nations stand astride and control all possible outlets to the sea, with the sole exception of the very limited route to the Far North. The U.S.S.R. wants a "way out"—an avenue for trade and commerce not subject to the vicissitudes of nature and foreign political machines.



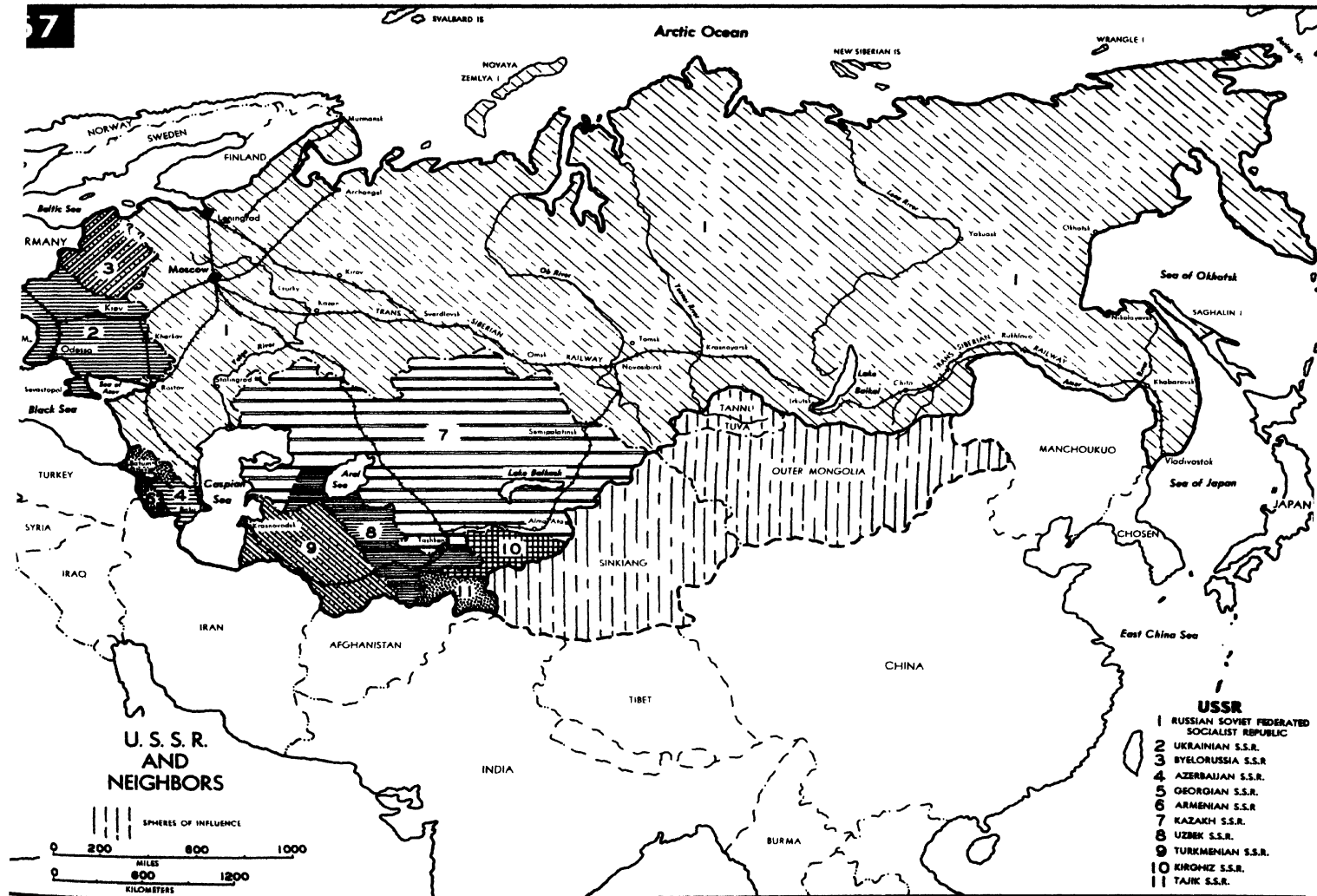
## 57. U.S.S.R. AND NEIGHBORS (b)

■ THE U.S.S.R. is the largest country in the world with continuous and unbroken territory, comprising half of continental Europe and a third of Asia. It sweeps over a sixth of the inhabited world's surface: 6,000 miles of longitude from Middle Europe eastward to Alaska and Japan. Further evidence is needless to confirm the confession, made by Czar Nicholas I, that, "Russia suffers from its distances."

Construction of a mighty system of modern rail transportation has begun over the length and breadth of U.S.S.R., to cope with the immense expanses of space. European U.S.S.R. is best provided with rail facilities, but new rail construction is now progressing rapidly in Siberia. The Trans-Siberian Railway has been double tracked for nearly 2,000 miles, while the remainder is being double tracked in sections.

The U.S.S.R. (Union of Socialist Soviet Republics) consists of a union of eleven voluntarily united Soviet Socialist Repub-

lics. The "first" among these eleven theoretical "equals" is the R.S.F.S.R. (Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic), which includes most of the European and nearly all of the Siberian area—over three-fourths of the extent and nearly two-thirds of the population of U.S.S.R. The other ten "equals" are (2) the Ukranian S.S.R. (Socialist Soviet Republic); (3) Byelorussian S.S.R.; (4) Azerbaijan S.S.R.; (5) Georgian S.S.R.; (6) Armenian S.S.R.; (7) Kazakh S.S.R. (8) Uzbek S.S.R.; (9) Turkemenian S.S.R.; (10) Kirghiz S.S.R.; and (11) Tajik S.S.R. The spheres of influence of the U.S.S.R. extend far into former Chinese Empire territories. The position of the U.S.S.R., with regard to neighboring states, may be contrasted with that of the United States. The United States borders on only two states, both relatively weak, while the U.S.S.R. borders on twelve states, of which two, Germany and Japan, are World Powers.



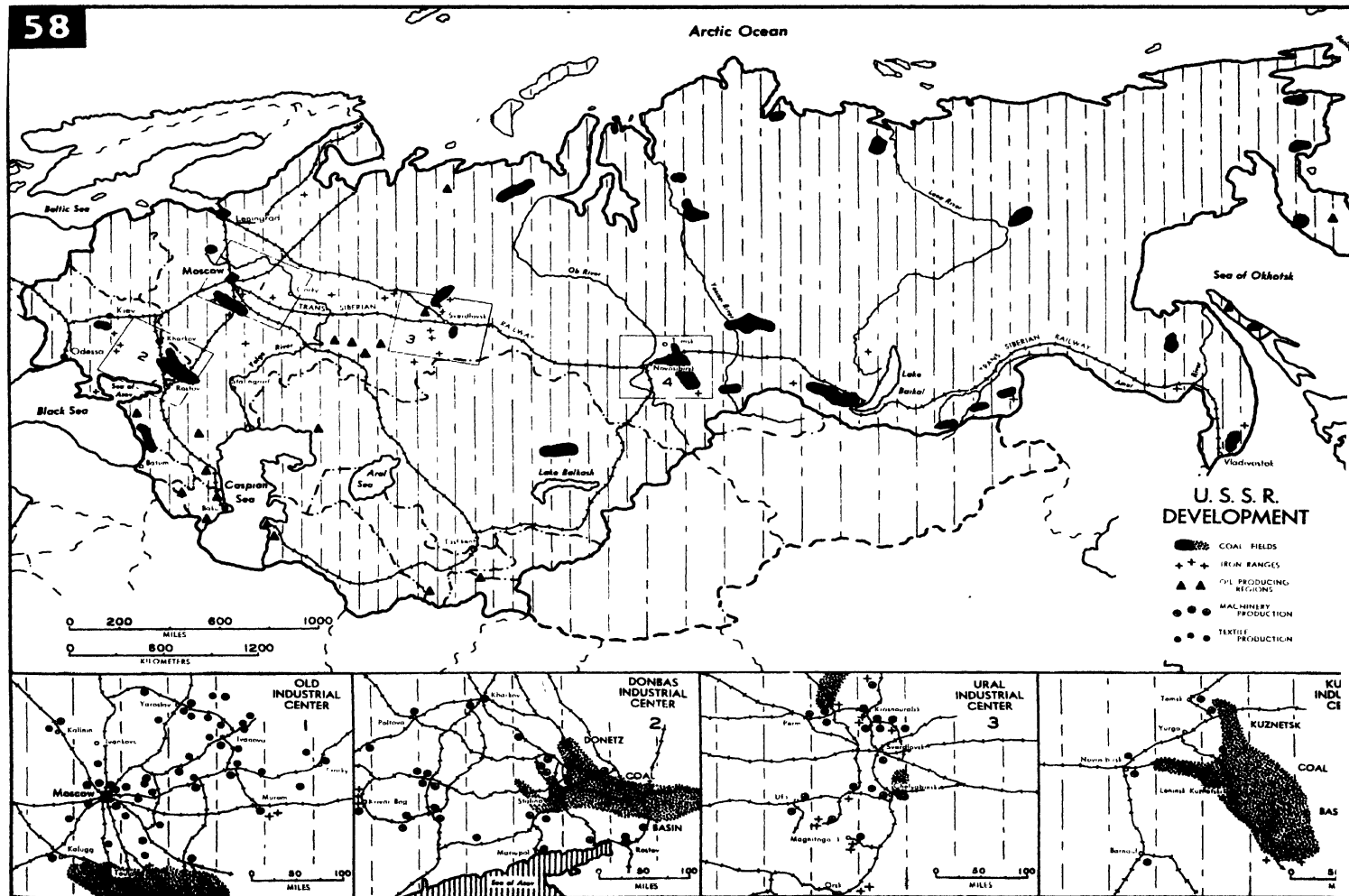
## 58. U.S.S.R. DEVELOPMENT (c)

■ THE reported mineral and agricultural resources of U.S.S.R. are tremendous and varied. Therein lies a combination of resources sufficient to insure internal development on a very nearly self-sufficient basis.

It is reported that U.S.S.R. possesses immense deposits of coal (20 percent of the world's), sizable deposits of iron ore, and vast "proven deposits" of petroleum (50 percent of the world's), as well as plentiful deposits of many of the important metals such as copper, nickel, bauxite (aluminum ore), zinc, lead, manganese, tin, molybdenum, antimony, mercury, radium, gold, etc.

Not only are the depths of the earth reportedly well stocked, but the surface is reported to be well favored with rich and productive soils. Most agriculture in U.S.S.R. is conducted on collective farms—large-scale grain- and meat-producing units. Every region is required to develop its own food base to reduce costly transportation, in addition to other specialized crops suited to the area. Wheat is the principal grain, but rye, oats, barley, and the millets are also produced in great quantities. Other agricultural products of importance are potatoes and sugar beets and the fiber plants of cotton and flax.

Czarist Russia was an agrarian state. The U.S.S.R. has become an industrial state as well. Industry is responsible now for over three-fourths of the value of production of the nation. In volume of industry the U.S.S.R. is, midway in its third Five-Year Plan period (1938-1942), first in Europe and second only to the United States. The structure of industry has undergone radical change. Light industry has given way to heavy industry, and the problem of rational geographical distribution of production is being attacked. There have resulted from this rational distribution four main industrial centers: (1) the Old Industrial Center around Moscow (produced half of Czarist Russia's industrial output); (2) the Donbas Industrial Center around the Donetsk Coal Basin in the Ukraine; (3) the Ural Industrial Center based on great mineral deposits; and (4) the Kuzbas Industrial Center around the Kuznetsk Coal Basin in central Siberia. Thus it appears, from reports by reliable and informed authorities, that the U.S.S.R. "has the goods" requisite for developing both sides of social production—agriculture and industry.





## 59. THE NEAR EAST

■ THE rise of the Kingdom of Arabia was contemporary with the formation of the four mandates to the north, following the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. Of this vast area nearly one-half is desert waste, with numerous oases forming the centers of life for the seminomadic peoples. Tribal organization in Arabia has partly given way within recent years to the organization of states and principalities.

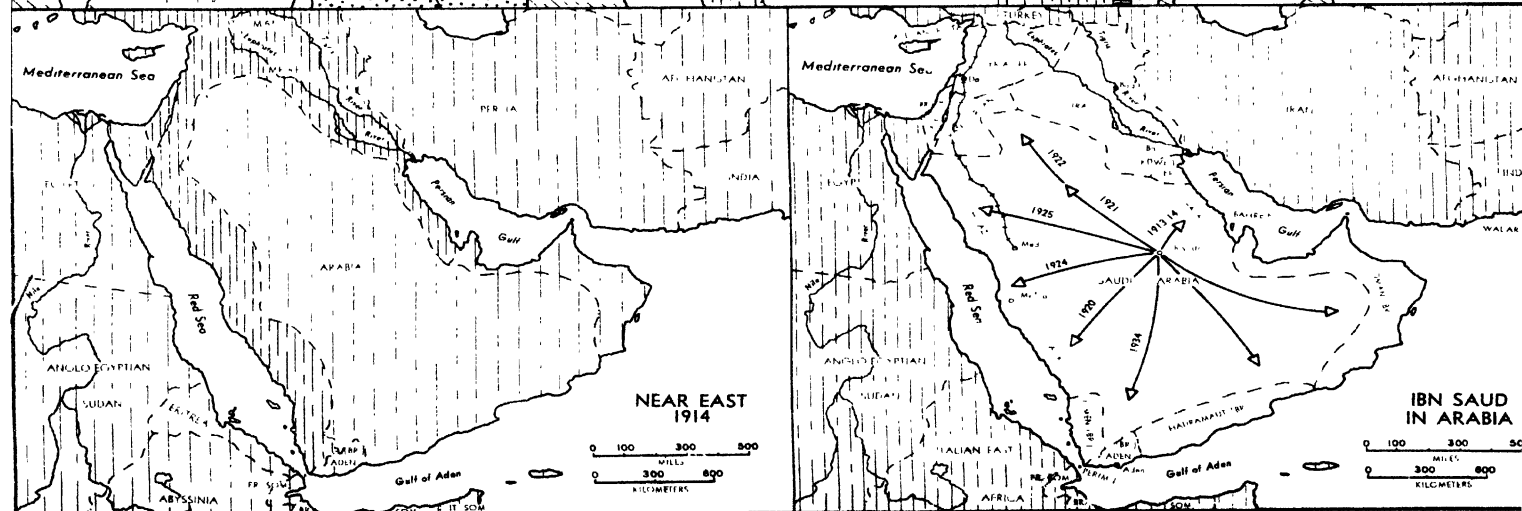
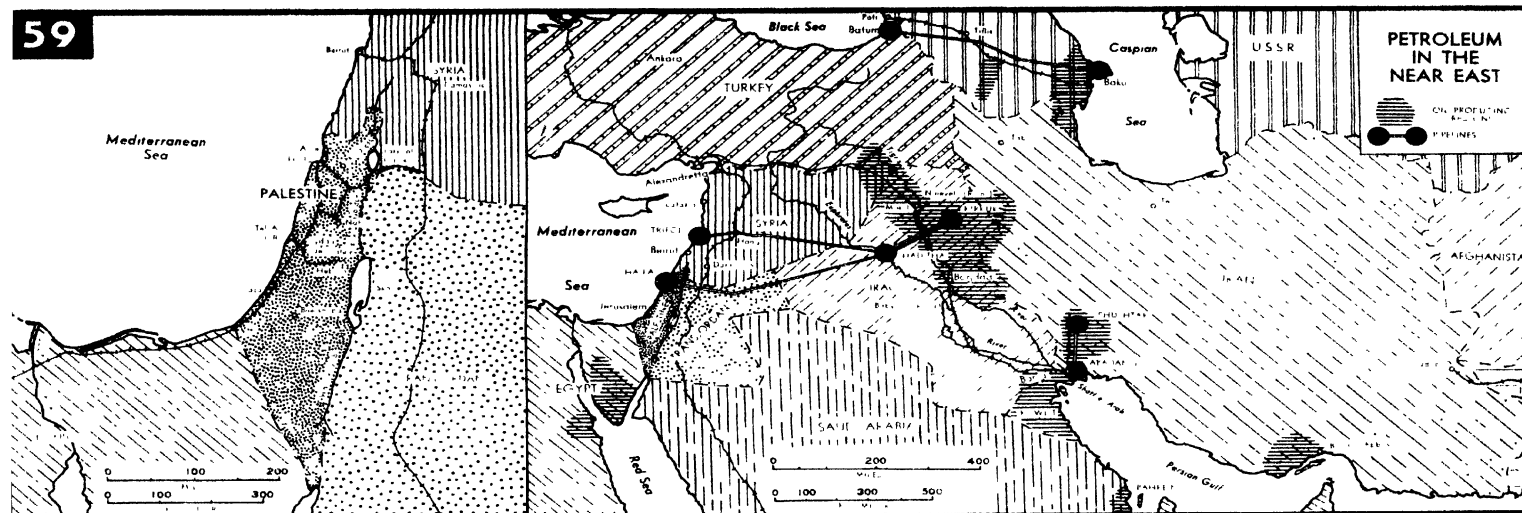
King Ibn Saud rules over the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Saudiye), which now comprises most of the Arabian Peninsula. Ibn Saud ruled over Hasa even in 1913-14, but it was not until after the end of the World War that he drove his control in no uncertain manner to the north, south, east, and west. A treaty, signed between Ibn Saud and Great Britain, recognizes the independence of Ibn Saud's far-flung Arabian domain.

To the far south is the Imamate of Yemen and the British protectorates of Aden and Hadramunt. To the east are the British protectorates of Oman and Koweit.

Palestine, in Moslem hands for six centuries (Turkish since 1517), was conquered by the British during the World War and governed under a League of Nations mandate since 1923. The British Government promised the land to the Arabs during the World War, but also, by the 1917 "Balfour Declaration," established Palestine as a Jewish homeland. Strife and violence

has resulted from this dual promise. A Royal Commission, appointed in 1936 to study the problem, recommended the partition of Palestine into a northern Jewish state and a southern Arab state, separated by a British mandate zone. This plan met with redoubled criticism and open revolt by both Jews and Arabs. The plan was killed by a new commission's report in 1938, recommending a conference of Jewish and Arab representatives.

With post-World War dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, four new mandates were formed—British Palestine, Transjordan and Iraq, and French Syria. Britain tendered Transjordan restricted independence and recognized Iraq's independence in 1932. Syria's independence is under League of Nations consideration. These gestures, however, make little tangible difference, since the petroleum rights (and consequently political control) still remain firmly in British and French hands. A British pipe line connects Kirkuk and Haifa, while a French spur leads to Tripoli. France ceded the Sanjak of Alexandretta to Turkey in 1939 at the latter's request. Iran (Persia) possesses very rich oil fields in its southwest quadrant. Britain held oil leases to five-sixths of the Iran Kingdom until 1933, when a League of Nations agreement reduced the holding to "reasonable proportions."



## 60. INDIA

■ THE peninsula of India is politically subdivided into eleven British Indian provinces and 584 native states, which bear little relation to other existing patterns, whether geographical, racial, or religious. The eleven provinces of British India include most of the coastal lands and those lands readily accessible by rivers. The Native States comprise about one-third of the country's territory and one-fourth of its population. The India Act of 1935 established a federation embracing all of peninsular India, granting wide measure of autonomy to some of the states. The Central Government at Delhi holds control over both British and native states in all important matters affecting India as a whole.

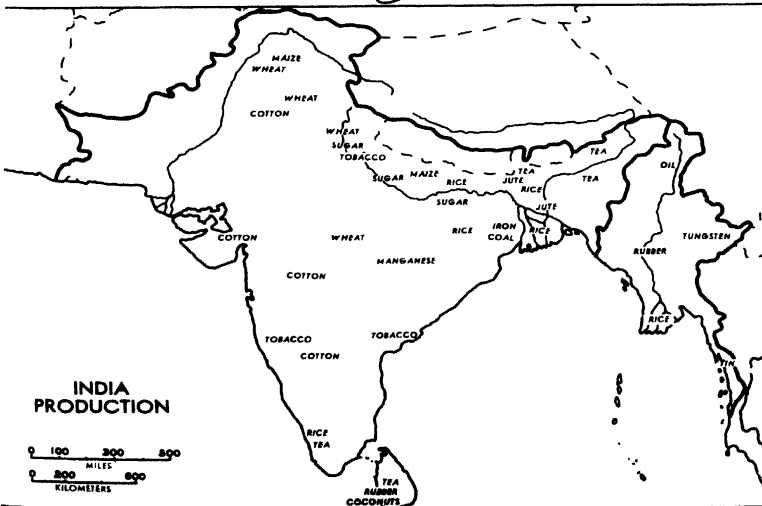
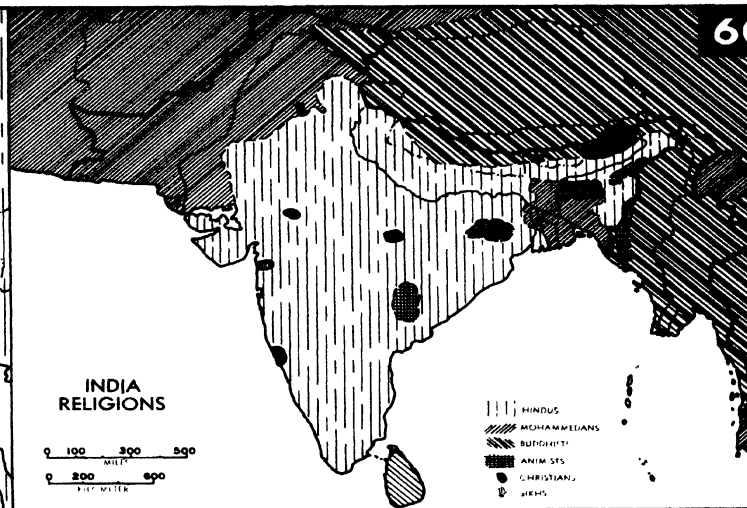
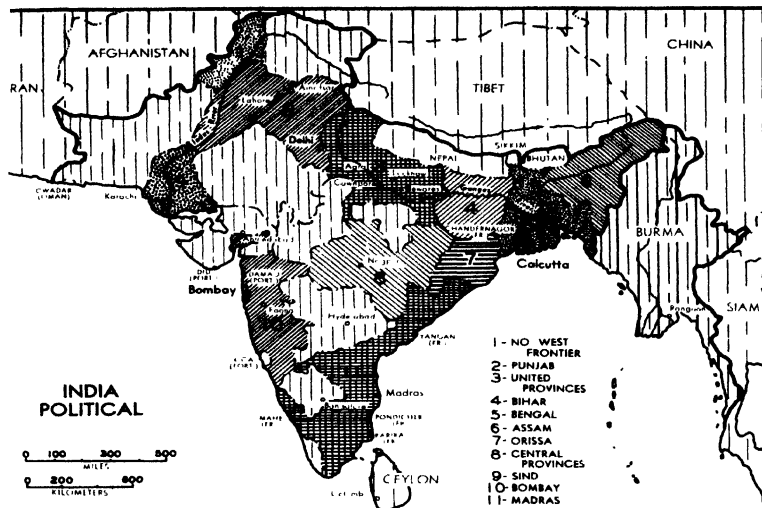
Religious differences play an important role in the lives of the people of India, dividing them into separate and often openly hostile groups. The differences are not merely sectarian; they lie deep within the fundamental cleavages of the great world religions. The four great religions here each have millions of followers. Two-thirds of India's 350,000,000 peoples are followers of the Hindu faith, while the Mohammedan, Buddhist, and Christian faiths each have important followings in order named. Friction rises mostly between Hindu and Mos-

lem: the former is a passive faith, while the latter is a fanatically aggressive faith.

India is an agricultural country, with nearly three-quarters of its population so employed. It is the world's first producer of rice, sugar, tobacco, tea, coconuts, and jute, and a major producer of many other foods and rawstuffs. India's chief exports, in order of value, are cotton, jute manufactures, tea, raw jute, ground nuts, grain, and hides and skin.

Mohammedan Afghanistan, land of rocks and stones and feuds, stands between the growing empires of India and U.S.R.R., and has always fought them both. Recent U.S.S.R. moves have warned Great Britain that Afghanistan is not merely an Indian Empire frontier but a possible avenue (Khyber Pass) of attack by the U.S.S.R.

Burma was long politically united with India under common British rule, yet was never an integral part of it culturally. Burma's 15,000,000 peoples are mostly (85 percent) followers of the Buddhist faith, in contrast to India's predominant Hindu following. Under the Government of India Act of 1935, Burma was detached from India (April 1, 1937) and made a Crown Colony. It is one of the three great rice surplus countries of the world (Burma, Thai, and Indo-China).



## 61. THE MONGOL LANDS

■ FROM early times hordes of nomadic Mongols have repeatedly swept over and ravaged the adjacent rich plains of North China. Genghis Khan, with his Mongol armies in the thirteenth century, plundered China across the Great Wall and swept westward even to far-off Poland and Hungary in middle Europe. Under Kublai Khan and Tamerland (thirteenth and fourteenth centuries) the vast Mongol Empire fell into decay. The main fragments of that once far-flung domain have since been divided among U.S.S.R., Japan, and China.

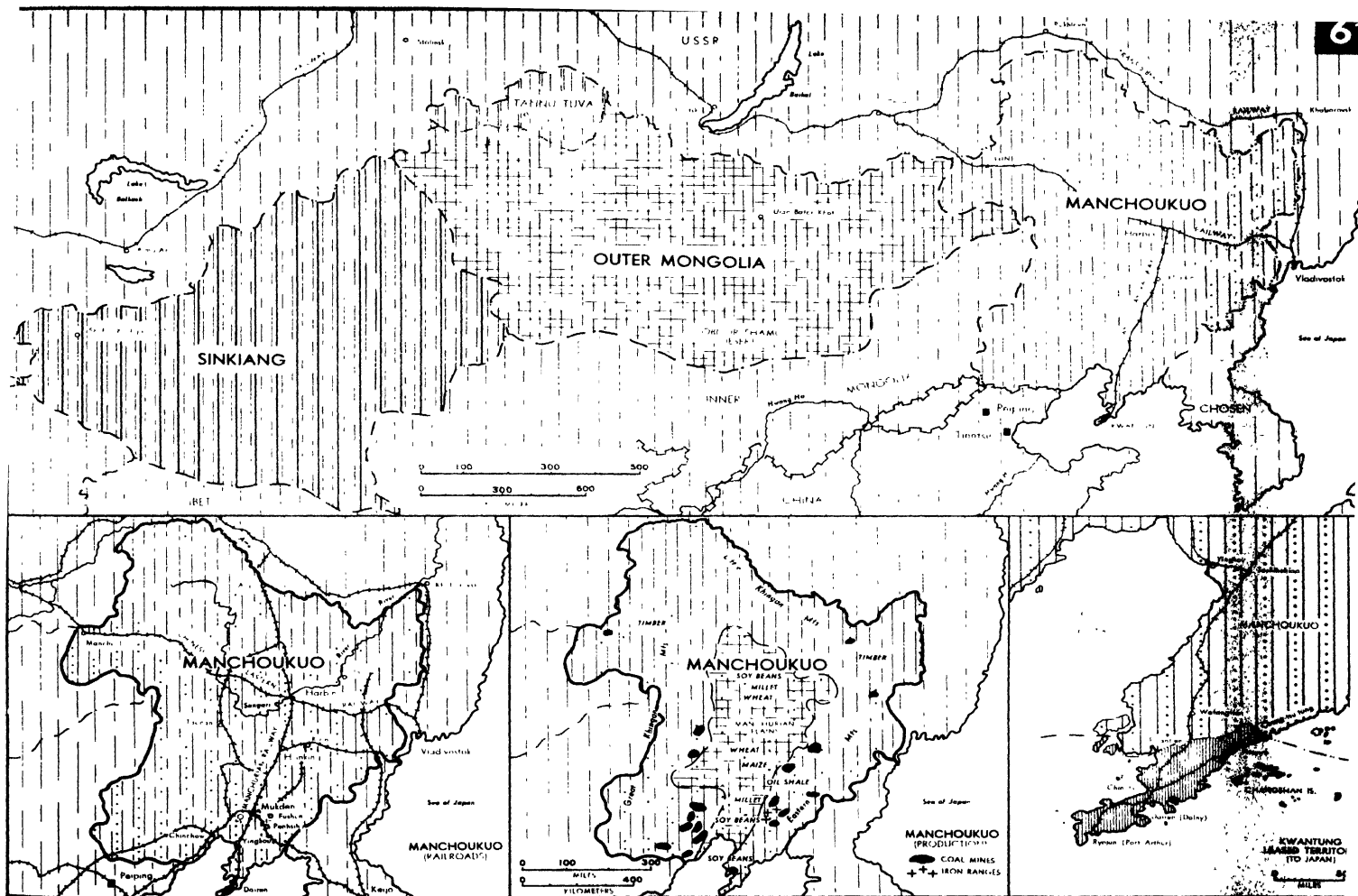
Tannu Tuva and Outer Mongolia have thrown off Chinese control in recent years and theoretically are autonomous republics, but practically they are spheres of U.S.S.R. influence. Inner Mongolia too is a theoretically autonomous republic, yet is partly under the domination of Japan. The Mongols of Manchoukuo are under the hand of Japan, while those of Sinkiang are controlled by U.S.S.R.

Manchuria was wrested from China by the Japanese military and thereby was created the new independent state of Manchoukuo (February 13, 1932). By reason of its geographical location it has always been "the coveted land of the Orient." China, Russia, and Japan have desired and have each possessed this land at some time. To U.S.S.R. it offers an ice-free and convenient way out of Siberia through Dairen; to China it is

a potential food producer and a surplus population sponge; and to Japan it is a land of first-ranking economic importance, offering exploitable mineral resources and raw materials. Japan's firm grip on Manchoukuo assures her these economic rawstuffs and a mainland base for offensive military operations.

The three chief rail systems of Manchoukuo are: (1) the South Manchurian Railway (Japanese owned and controlled); (2) the Chinese-Peiping-Mukden Railway; and (3) the Chinese Eastern Railway (Manchoukuo owned). The rail net serves the agricultural Manchurian Plain and connects with the Trans-Siberian Railway to the north. Soy beans occupy more than a quarter of the total crop area of Manchoukuo—constituting more than half of all the world's soy bean production.

Kwantung is at the southern tip of Manchoukuo. Its strategic importance has long been recognized, and China, Russia, and Japan have each held the area at different times. China leased this Kwantung area to Russia in 1898. Russia transferred its Kwantung lease to Japan in 1905, as partial fulfillment of the Treaty of Portsmouth terms, settling the Russo-Japanese War. Japan holds the area today by this original 99-year lease. Dairen is the principal city of this area and, being the southern terminus of the South Manchurian Railway, is the principal seaport for Manchoukuo.



## 62. CHINA

■ OTHER nations have been hacking at the peripheral territories of China, until there remains today but a remnant of that once tremendous Empire. France, Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., and Japan have been the principal offenders in this partition through the centuries.

Portugal seized Macao in 1516. However, the shattering blows did not fall until post-Opium War (1842) days when great pieces of territory began to fall away from China. Hong Kong fell to Great Britain by the Treaty of Nanking (1842), as did upper Burma at a later date. In 1858, China and Russia concluded an agreement which granted all Chinese territory "north of the Amur River" to Russia; and in 1860, China further ceded the Siberian maritime provinces to Russia. Indo-China passed piecemeal into French control (completed in 1885) and Kwangchow also passed into French control (governed by French Indo-China). The Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895), settling the Sino-Japanese War, ceded Formosa (Taiwan) and the Kwantung area to Japan; Japan later retroceded the Kwantung area upon the "advice" of Russia, France, and Germany. By the same treaty Korea (Chosen) was made independent; then Russia and Japan established a joint protectorate over Korea in 1896. Russia relinquished its interests in Korea to Japan in 1905; and Japan formally annexed Korea in 1910. China leased the Kwantung area to Russia in 1898; then Russia transferred this lease to Japan by the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905, which settled the Russo-Japanese War. Manchuria (present Manchoukuo) had partly come under Russian domination, but was evacuated by agreement in 1902. Tibet and Sinkiang gradually came under the complete

domination of Great Britain and Russia respectively. Outer Mongolia was officially declared autonomous by the Russo-Chinese-Mongolian Treaty of 1915 and later became Russian-controlled. During the territorial assault since 1930, China has lost most of its eastern and northeastern lands. These lands have come wholly or in large part under the influence and control of Japan. The Japanese puppet state of Manchoukuo was fashioned out of former Chinese Manchuria and adjoining provinces.

Other lesser territorial shifts (some of only a temporary nature) have gone on within China through the centuries. Thus, China, an empire of ever-retreating frontiers, has shrunk to little more than a third of its former gigantic proportions. China may re-establish itself some day as a Great Power; its resources and peoples warrant such a development, but in the past it has lacked the ability to unify against its neighbors and for itself.

The ways-into China are numerous, but the internal facilities for circulation are meager. The three great eastern river routes: (1) the Hwang-Ho, (2) the Yangtze Kiang, and (3) the Si Kiang; the (4) rail route north out of French Indo-China via Hanoi; the (5) Burma Motor Road artery; the (6) (7) tedious caravan routes from the northwest and north, and the (8) rails from Manchoukuo, constitute the only feasible ways-into China. Of these eight routes the Japanese control five, (1) (2) (3) (7) (8), by virtue of military occupation. On June 20, 1940, a beleagued France agreed to Japanese demands to close the (4) French Indo-China rail route. Similar pressure forced Great Britain to capitulate to Japanese demands, on July 12,

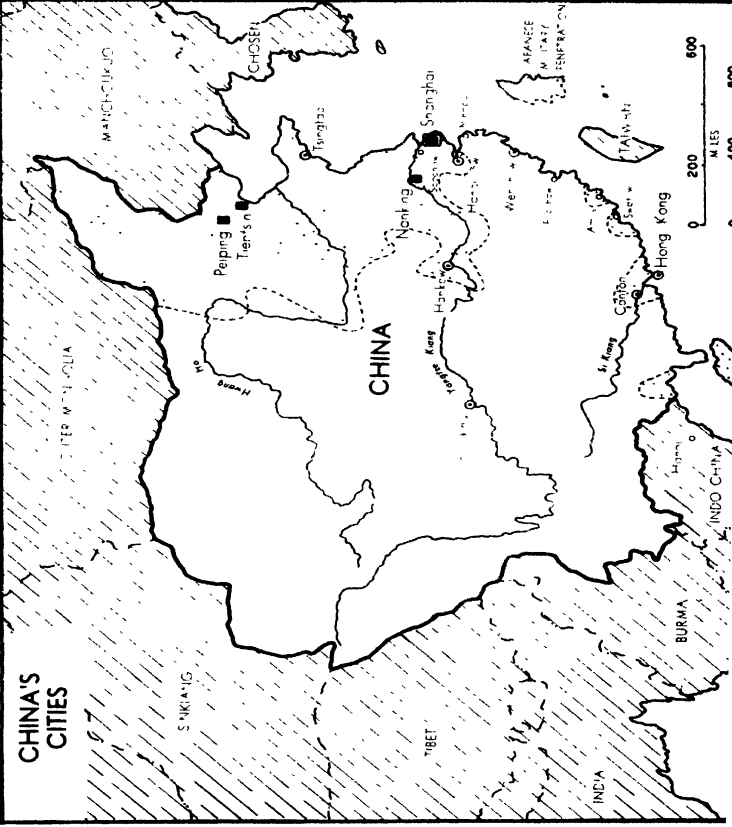
by agreeing to close the Burma Road for three months. Thus but one way-in remains open to China, an entirely inadequate (6) caravan route, linking with the Trans-Siberian Railway to the far northwest. This route has long been known as the "Silk Road" to Russia.

The undeclared war in China dates from the 1937 "Marco Polo Bridge Incident." Three main theaters—the Peiping-

Tientsin sector, the Shanghai-Nanking sector, and the Hong-kong sector—have staged the bitterest of the fighting. Chinese resistance has held the Japanese invasion to those restricted areas served by rail and road nets. A Japanese-sponsored Chinese Provisional Government was set up, early in 1940, at Nanking, headed by Wang Ching-Wei, to give political unity and status to the newlywon territories.







## 63. JAPAN

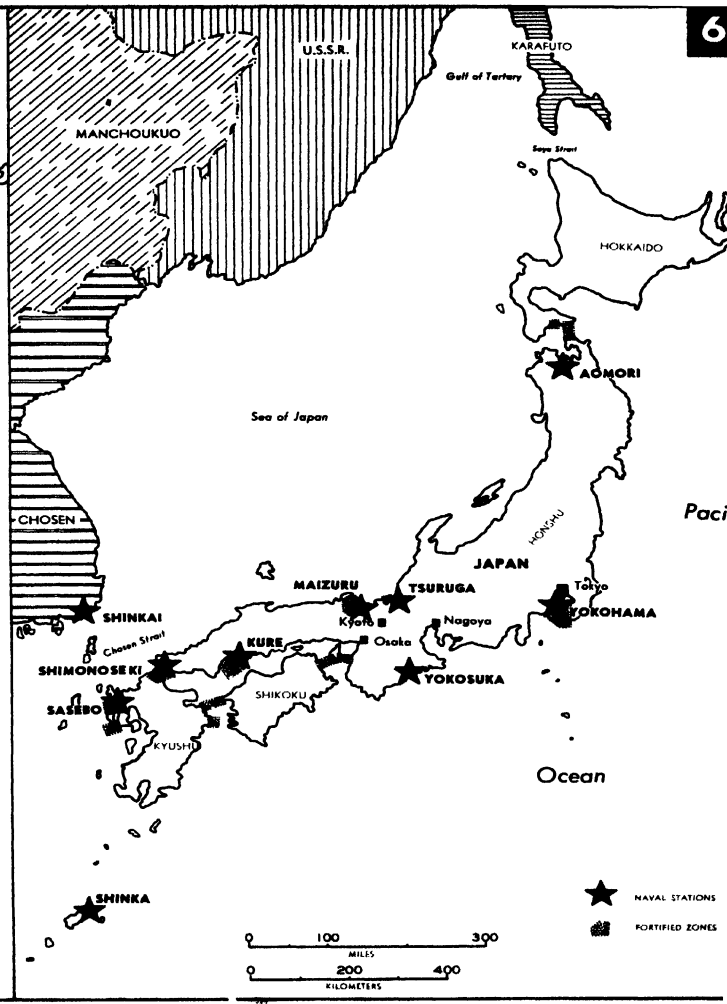
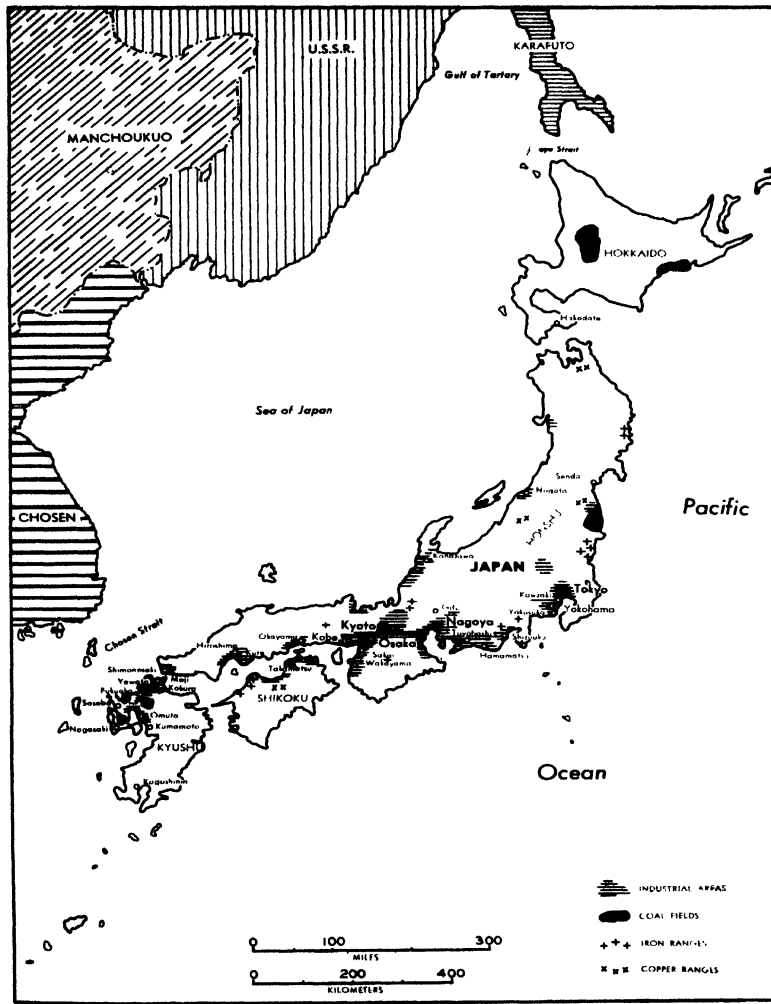
■ JAPAN is an island nation, facing the immense and populous Pacific side of slumberous Asia. Alone of all the East Asiatic nations, Japan has been profoundly shaken by the impact of Western culture which has swept over the Orient during the last century. Before Japan was thrown open to the world in 1853, that country had by long experience in isolation learned to be self-supporting. Japan could still produce sufficient foodstuffs for her 72,000,000 peoples, if necessity demanded.

Japan could not, however, supply its new industrial rawstuff needs from home sources. The new and rapidly expanding development in industry has created a problem of first magnitude for the Japanese. Where to obtain the necessary minerals, the fibers, and the power resources, with which nature so stintingly provided the nation, is of great importance. Japan is poor in coal and iron and has only a very limited production of petroleum. Hydroelectric developments have alleviated but not eliminated the need for coal and petroleum for industrial power and fuel. Cotton, wool, rubber, and a host of other min-

erals have to be imported from abroad; for these, Japan looks to southeastern Asia and the Americas.

Japan has stubbornly pushed her frontiers onto the mainland of Asia in an endeavor to avail herself of the essential rawstuffs that are so vitally important to her present industrialized economic system. Manchoukuo, Jehol, North China, and Middle China have all felt the force of Japan—a Japan in frenzied search of resources of the field and the mine.

Unlike Great Britain, Japan is practically immune from attack. No Great Power can conceivably mobilize a force within striking distance of the island nation. Distance—almost complete aloneness in the great western Pacific—gives Japan a security known without outside interference, on the mainland in China. The only hint of possible threat is from U.S.S.R., and here again distance is the great ally of Japan. Nevertheless, Japan is prepared with the third largest navy afloat and a land force fully equipped with the most modern of war machines.



## 64. JAPANESE EMPIRE

■ JAPANESE empire expansion is nothing new: it is a thousand-year-old institution. The only thing new about it is the "method." It has been westernized, so grander schemes may be carried out.

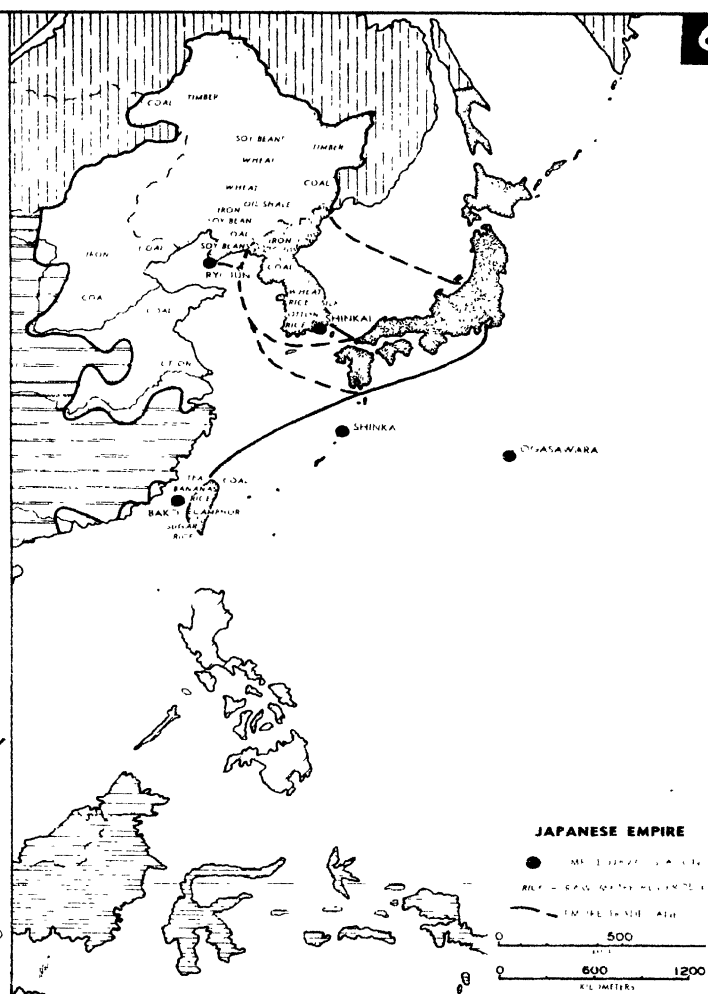
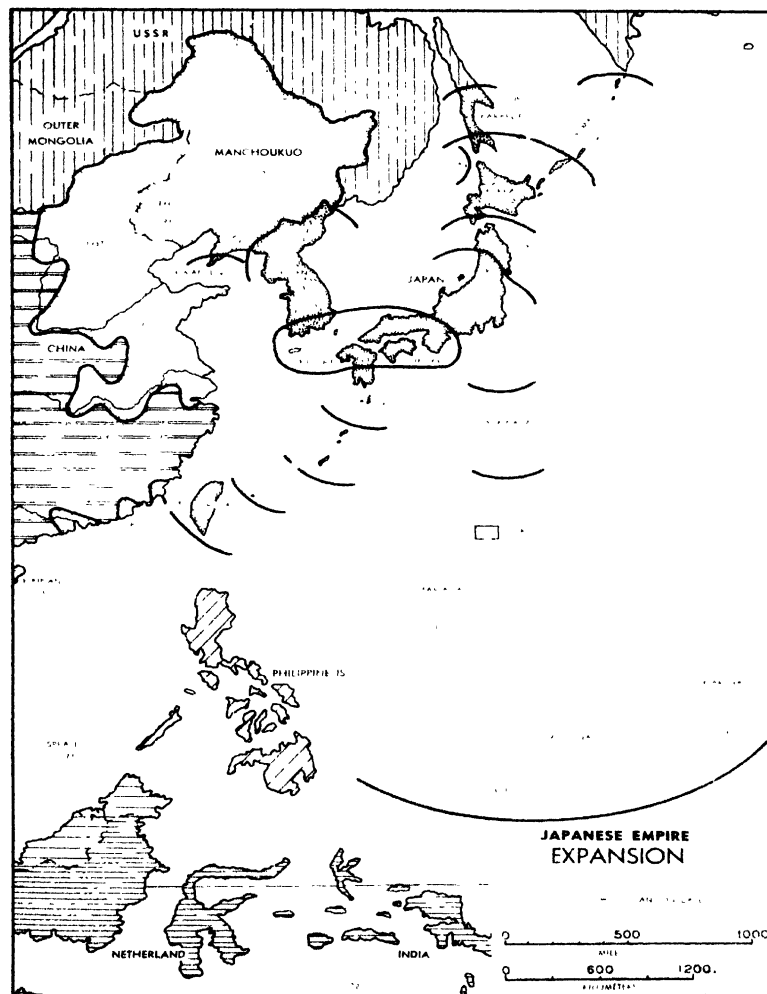
The parent country encompassed parts of the islands of Honshu and Kyushu, the island of Shikoku, and the tip of Korea (Chosen). When foreigners were first welcomed to Japan in 1542, that country had after nine centuries of expansion pushed its stubborn frontiers north and south to include most of the four main islands, which constitute present-day Japan Proper.

Foreigners were expelled from Japan in 1640 and not allowed to return for more than two centuries. During that period Japan's territory was extended northward to include the southern tip of present Karafuto, and southward to include the larger portion of the Ryu Kyu Islands.

In 1853 the United States Perry expedition forced a reluctant Japan into the current of modern westernized international life. This impact of Western culture was adopted to lessen the possibility of being conquered by it: Japan kept the old, but added to it Western industrial methods and Western means of warfare.

In the midst of this westernization Japan consolidated her island domain: the Chishima Islands (1875) from Russia, the remainder of the Ryu Kyu Group (1876-79), and the Ogasawara Islands (1876-1891). The war with China won Formosa (Taiwan) (1895). The Russo-Japanese War brought the remainder of Karafuto (1905), Korea (Chosen) (1905), and the Kwantung area (1905) into the Empire. The World War gave Japan mandates over part of Germany's former Pacific islands (1919). Current Japanese expansion on the mainland involves Manchoukuo (1932) and Jehol (1935), now combined into the puppet state of Manchoukuo. Penetration into China proper has been going on steadily through the years 1937-1940.

The political and strategic worth of Japan's Empire is admittedly great, but its economic value is still somewhat doubtful. Chosen and Taiwan give surplus rice to Japan and the latter further adds quantities of bananas and sugar. Manchoukuo is reported potentially rich as a future granary and mineral supply for Japan. Today soy beans, wheat, coal, and iron come out of Manchoukuo, but the value does not yet offset the high administration costs. Natural resources in Japanese-penetrated China are great—agricultural and mineral—and might be greatly enhanced under a new "westernized" Japanese regime.



## 65. NETHERLAND INDIA

■ NETHERLAND INDIA, a prized remnant of more opulent colonial days, continues as a Netherlands colony only by the grace of more powerful nations.

Here the spice trade, centered on the Moluccas (Spice Islands), had a colorful and important early history. Today, many tropical materials are produced: rice, rubber, sugar, coconuts, and spices, as well as kapok and quinine. (Java supplies practically the whole world's commercial demand of the latter two.) This rich production attracts the attention of many industrial and imperialistic nations. These rawstuffs are heavily depended on by the United States and western Europe. Japan is particularly interested in the oil lands of Borneo. British Singapore, the white man's "naval guardian" over Southeast Asia, is a powerful protective guarantee to Netherland India against designing neighbors.

The key to Far Eastern command rests in Singapore, the "supreme outpost of the White race." It stands, with far-reaching power and influence, at the northeastern gateway to the Indian Ocean. Here is the nerve and muscle center for British defense of the eastern domain. Without this defense base, Malaya, Netherland India (non-British), and Australia might fall into other hands. It is generally felt that Great Britain and the

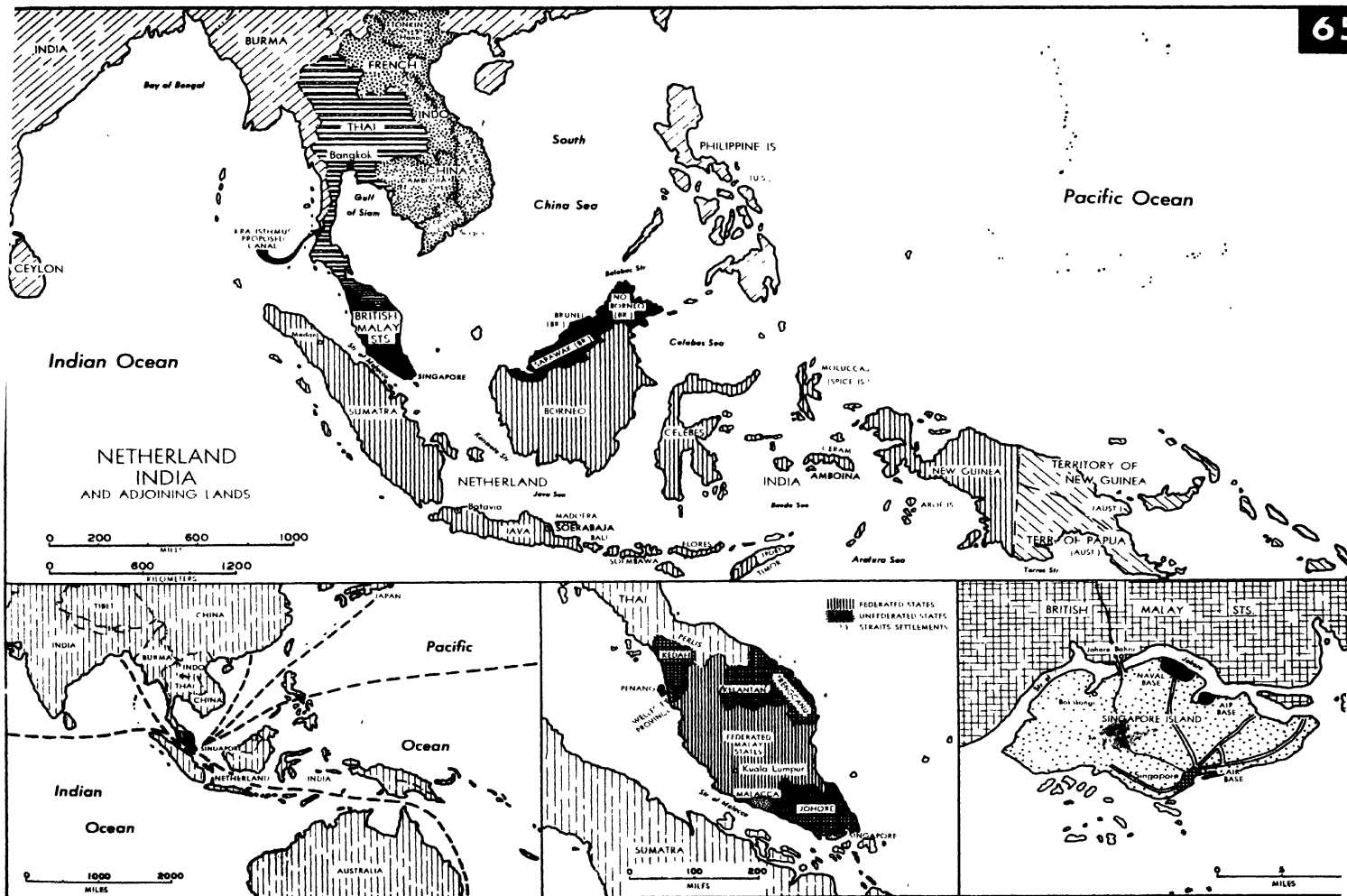
Netherlands have some agreement regarding the use of Singapore in case of invasion.

British Malaya, comprising four Federated Malay States, five Unfederated Malay States, and the Straits Settlements, is extremely important economically as well as strategically. Here is produced nearly a third of the world's tin and half of the world's rubber. The bulk of United States tin imports and rubber supplies come from British Malaya.

Singapore Island is the southernmost of the Straits Settlements. Here Britain has poured nearly \$40,000,000 into the construction of one of the greatest naval and air base in the world.

French Indo-China comprises five formerly separate states and has a population of 23,000,000, over half as great as that of the mother country. It is one of the three great rice surplus countries of the world (Indo-China, Thai, and Burma).

Thai (Siam) is the only independent nation in Southeast Asia. It changed its name to Thai (Thailand), the ancient name for that country, in 1939. Thai is a natural steppingstone for foreign penetration into the continent beyond. Japan has been negotiating for rights to construct a canal through Thailand's narrow Kra isthmus.





## 66. THE POWERS IN THE FAR EAST

■ SOUTHEAST ASIA slumbered heavily in isolation, until recent centuries when a rapidly expanding Western World shattered the age-old Oriental barriers and forced its unwelcome way in.

The great colonial powers have since then steadily encroached upon the territories of Southeast Asia, until much of the mainland and the offshore islands have come under their complete domination. Of these Great Powers, most concerned today, only Japan has its seat of government there. Japan is established on the eastern part of the continent in Chosen and Manchoukuo, and is waging a terrific undeclared war against China in an endeavor to further its position and influence there. Great Britain has a series of possessions girding southeastern and southern Asia from Hongkong through British Malaya and Burma to India. Here live the greater share of the British Empire's "subject people" and here are rich stores of many valuable rawstuffs needed by the empire and by the world. Two other powers, the Netherlands and United States, possess

island groups off the southeast mainland—Netherland India and Philippine Islands—while France controls Indo-China on the extreme southeast littoral of the continent. Philippine detachment from the mainland has always, as today, given United States interests a character different from the other absentee Powers; preparations have been made recently for Philippine independence in 1946. U.S.S.R. penetration into Southeast Asia from the west and north is of great importance. Tannu Tuva, Outer Mongolia, and Sinkiang have been weaned away from the once colossal China into the Soviet fold. A moot question of the Orient is: "How far would communistic influences have penetrated Southeast Asia if the other Powers had not interfered?"

From the geographical positions of the Great Powers in Southeast Asia, it is apparent that the basic problem is not one of border or frontier conflict, but rather, of head-on collisions of these great Powers as they force into China from their respective quarters—east, west, north, and south.



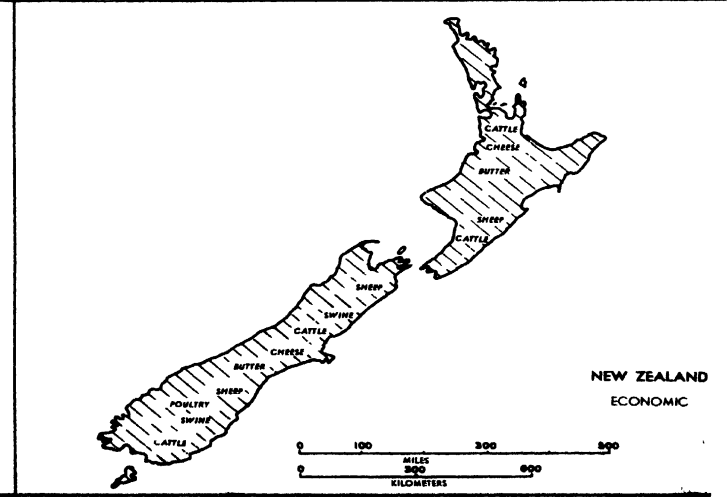
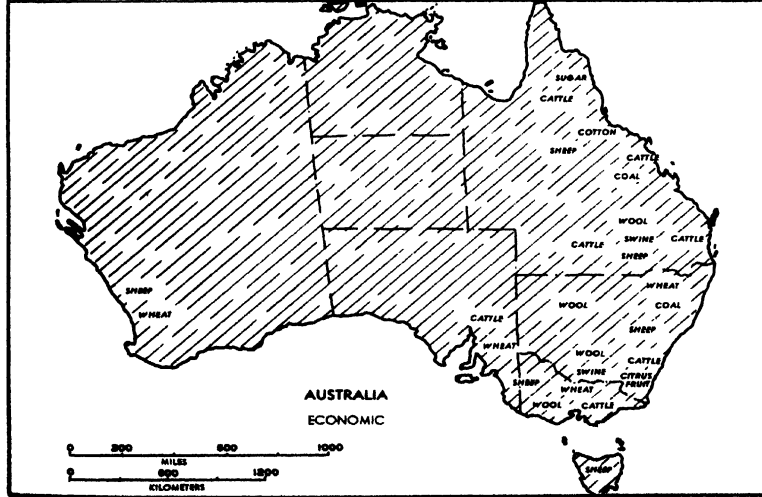
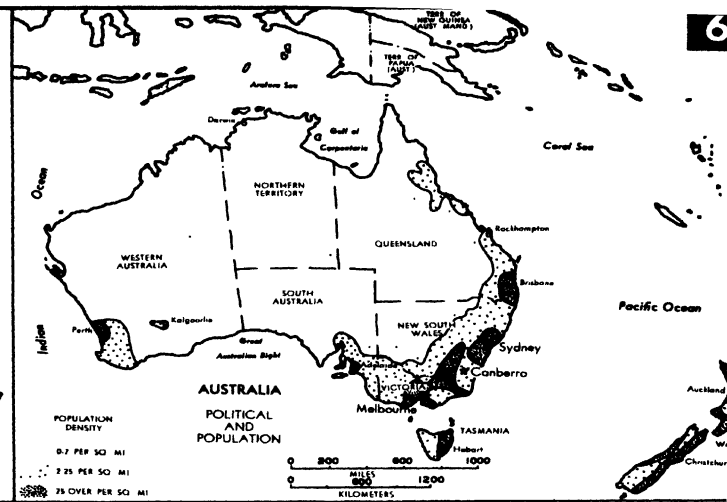
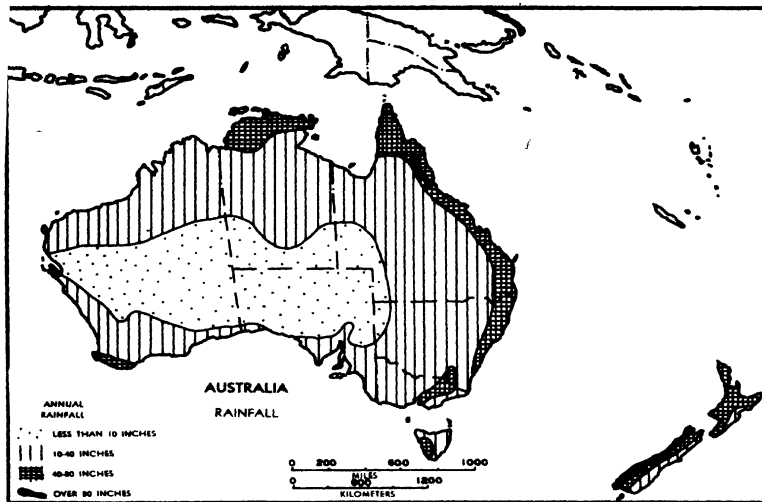
## 67. AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

■ AUSTRALIA, itself a continent, is a dominion in the British Commonwealth of Nations. A paramount problem in Australia has been to keep out the Chinese, the Japanese, and the natives of Malaya and India—to preserve a “white Australia.” This has become a near-religion for the whole Australian people and the government. The exclusion and restrictive immigration policy has been so strict and well enforced that today well over 95 percent of the 7,000,000 peoples are of British birth or were born of British stock within the Dominion.

Moisture sufficiency and deficiency is of prime importance in conditioning the location and type of commercial production within Australia. Nearly half of the continent is arid. The great heart of the country is a desert void, incapable of agricultural or pastoral production. About a fifth of the continent is potential agricultural land and another two-fifths is capable of limited grazing development.

In the moister eastern sections agriculture and grazing form a dual economy. The major crops are wheat and allied grains, corn, potatoes, sugar (beet and cane), and citrus fruits. Inland slightly, where subhumid and semiarid climatic conditions prevail, agriculture disappears and large-scale stock-raising dominates. Sheep and cattle account for the greater percent of the country's value of export. Australia is a great wool-producing country and is the world's greatest exporter of wool. The annual dollar value of Australian wool export approximates the value of the United States' raw cotton export.

New Zealand is a self-governing dominion in the British Commonwealth of Nations. Agriculture and animal raising are the important industries. Recently dairy products have taken first place over the traditional sheep and wool in export value.





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